THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Sufferings of the Spanish Troops —De Rodas' Nepotism—The Situation in New York.

An arrival from Havana brings the following news to July 17:—

The Spanish Soldiers Unable to Stand the Climate.

The following despatches have lately been received at the palace. The first is from General Puello, who proceeds to say:—

As I observed to your Excellency before leaving Havana with the battalion of marine infantry, those men will fight but cannot stand the field in our climate with the system of warfare adopted by the rebels. You have a proof of it in my first encounter near Nuevitas. Hereafter I must, as much as practicable, avoid attacking again, and maintain myself on the defensive until you can send us acclimated men, or negroes, as suggested by Conde Valmaseda. After the first march, two hundred of my men have entered the hospitals. Valmaseda and Bemgasi can make no progress with the few men at their command. With the rains and sickness prevailing now not much could be done, even if we were reinforced by 15,000. I am, therefore, of opinion it would be best to evacuate all the ports we hold, have the sea ports attended by the navy, and proceed at once to protect the Western District.

The following comes from Brigadier Lesca:—

My friends the volunteers will be happy to operate under my command. Send me at least 2000 of them to help my holding the principal points in my neighborhood. With the rains and sickness it is out of the question to think of active operations in the field.

As a confirmation of the above, the *Voz de Cuba* published on the 13th the article headed "One effort more," the most interesting part of which I translate. It proceeds thus:—

We have a chief who inspires complete and absolute confidence. We should anticipate his wishes. Let him ask us for the resources he may judge necessary to terminate the war. Let us place at his disposal all that is left us in the way of means, strength, and blood, that we may in the end quietly enjoy what we earn in this war. If the resources are scarce, as they are likely to be with the Government, let us call and fill its vaults with the capital we still hold. It is certainly not a bad business that for which an amount is risked to save the balance. If soldiers are wanted to occupy the vast extent of territory in the central part of the island, here are our gallant volunteers who are ready to shed their generous blood for the country as soon as their gallant general will suggest it. If the plans of the campaign or military combinations make it necessary to evacuate some of the points we hold, let it be done at once, no matter how important may be the interests abandoned. The salvation of the country is the first thing to be attended to, and we have sufficient property of the traitors to make up for the losses of the loyal. Immense have been the sacrifices realized up to date, but it is not enough, and a further effort is to-day more necessary than ever. Our revenue has diminished materially, while the war expenditures have increased in proportion. But what of that, if the pockets of the Spaniards are always open to sustain the cause of the country? They will not be closed when it is known that the money taken out of them will be well employed. The mother country cannot and must not for the present send us any more soldiers, and it would be unjust and cruel to ask her to do it at this season of the year. Why, then, if every Spaniard is born a soldier, should we not shoulder muskets, and thus honor ourselves? For such a purpose it is not necessary to appeal to coercion. Take one-fourth, one-third, one-half of the volunteers of Havana, if necessary, to send against the enemy, and you will shortly see them replaced by others who have not assumed the uniform, because they believed that those actually under arms were more than sufficient to preserve order. Although our triumph is undoubted, we should not allow the enemy to complete his work of devastation and extermination, or until the epidemic, threatening to extend in the central district, invades all the island.

Such is the condition of affairs with the Spaniards.

Sufferings of the Spanish Troops.

You can form some idea of the sufferings of the Spanish soldiers who have come over the sea within the last eight months to fight for the integrity *Espanol*. When the battalion of the Quinton arrived here a few days since there were only thirty men to be counted, and these looked meagre, sickly, and were half naked. About eight hundred men went out in the battalion from Havana. The matter was worse so far as concerns the battalion of Reus. Eleven hundred men, comprising this body of troops, marched away from Santiago two months ago. Two hundred and fifty soldiers were all that were left of it on the 22d of June last.

De Rodas' Nepotism.

General De Rodas has not, so far, differed much from his "illustrious predecessors." You have often heard the old story of nepotism charged upon the Governors-General of Cuba, and indeed it is one of the most prominent national vices. The new Captain-General comes out with fair and flattering promises; "he would restore the country to peace and the inestimable blessings of Spanish rule." To believe what he says, one would be almost tempted to credit the story of autonomy which is spoken as likely to be offered some day or other soon to the Cubans. But the foot of the oppressor is everywhere visible.

What do the Creoles clamor most loudly for? The government of the people by the people. Now, look, and see if such an idea as that ever entered De Rodas' head. Here is a list of the members of his own family who came out with him to aid in governing the country, and who are to be supported in easy places with the generous money of the Cubans:—Manuel Fernandez Rodas, Fernando Fernandez Rodas, F. Fernandez Rodas, Gabriel Fernandez Duro, Antonio Fernandez Duro, Cesareo Fernandez Duro. Instead of going out to the field of battle, where these Fernandez Duro and Fernandez Rodas might encounter a few stray balls from the enemy's muskets, they are all expected to remain quietly in Havana, and receive into their pockets large quantities of balls, but such only as are made of silver and gold.

It is well known that Mr. Lemus has been less sanguine in relation to the success of the new republic than many other sympathizers and helpers. He held that the revolution was begun one year too soon. The venerable ex-President of the Junta has been much esteemed by Americans since his arrival here in his official capacity.

The New York *World* of this morning has the following items:—

The Removal of Lemus.

Senor Morales Lemus, "Envoy of the Cuban Republic" to the United States, and President of the Cuban Junta in this city, has been removed, and Mr. Macias, it is said, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Lemus, it appears, was charged with being responsible for the late disastrous failures of the organization in sending off expeditions of men and munitions from this port.

It is said that a number of recruits for the Cuban army are about to bring suits against the Junta to recover the $30 per month, in gold, offered by them at the time of enlistment. The Junta appear to refuse to pay any except those who enlisted at their own headquarters. The recruits will also sue for the $500 bounty, in gold, offered them, and for their clothes, etc., lost in the attempted expeditions.

Prospect of the Filibusters' Release To-day—What Became of the West Hoboken Camp.

There is hope for the filibusters at last. They will be discharged from Fort Lafayette in time to see the light of to-day, or, at all events, that of to-morrow. We can hardly explain why their release has not been ordered before. Marshal Barlow has simply said that they were "not yet ready to let them go." During the past two days District Attorney Pierrepont has spent most of his time in examining into the case of the filibusters, and consulting with the Secretary of State, as well as with Mr. Barlow, on the subject of the release of the prisoners.

He yesterday telegraphed to United States Commissioner White, from his country seat, saying a boat would leave this afternoon for Fort Lafayette, carrying a number of the United States authorities, and notifying Mr. White to be ready to accompany the party. It appears from this that Mr. Pierrepont contemplates the discharge of the filibusters to-day, and intends that the Commissioner shall proceed to the fort and go through the form of an examination of the prisoners, after which they will probably be discharged on their own recognizances. The number of filibusters confined at the fort is 124, all of whom were men under Colonel Ryan, and captured about a week ago on Gardiner's Island.

The fifty filibusters who were captured at the West Hoboken camp, on Tuesday night last, were never sent to Fort Lafayette as reported. They were taken on board a steamer, but, before they had got half way to the intended place of confinement, their release was ordered, and all were set free.

The stories which have been printed and recited concerning an alleged breach between Marshal Barlow and District Attorney Pierrepont, over filibuster affairs, are all without foundation. Except so far as they are enabled to act together by the commissions of the President authorizing both of them or each of them to order out the military and suppress expeditions, their duties are entirely separate and distinct; it being the duty of the Marshal to act as an executive officer, and arrest, without consulting anybody, all persons found violating the laws of the United States, while the District Attorney follows up the prosecution, and moves to hold or discharge the prisoner, as he shall think most proper, after the hearing. The commissions sent separately to Mr. Pierrepont and Mr. Barlow are worded alike, and each authorizes the holder of the commission to act separately or conjointly. Thus far they have acted together harmoniously.

WENDELL.

Another Fierce and Ferocious Philippic Against Grant.

Wendell Phillips discourses as follows in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week, under the head of "Forgotten Promises:"—

General Grant was commended to the country as a man of few words, but sure to mean even more than he said, and to do far more than he would condescend to promise. The few words he had uttered were all carefully gathered up and made the most of. The weighty sentences of the Delphic oracle were never studied with more anxious care than were his rare and brief sayings.

A man who speaks so seldom and with such deliberation may fairly be presumed to weigh all he says, and each sentence so treasured and built on is a pledge, to which the nation may not unreasonably hold him. When he said, in 1866, "I never could have believed that I should favor giving negroes the right to vote, but that seems to me the only solution of our difficulties," men felt assured that on this point he might be trusted, and hence almost expected the countenance which his inaugural gave to the fifteenth amendment. Indeed, General Grant may be said to have been elected more on the promises he had incidentally made than on any express contract with the Chicago Convention.

Why, then, is not martial law proclaimed? Is the promise forgotten? He cannot claim that circumstances have changed. Georgia, Texas, and Mississippi remain still in the same condition, so far as their relation to the nation is concerned, as they were when General Grant recommended this course to Andrew Johnson. Has life grown any more secure there? We know that every trustworthy witness who gets audience of the President brings him evidence that the same anarchy prevails. Does the great captain eat his own words? Are there any influences in the White House that blind the eyes which saw so clearly while in the camp? We have sometimes wished that some clear-headed and keen-sighted adviser could approach the President. But, after reading this, we know no one who could put the duty in a clearer light than the President himself has placed it two years ago.

Assassination for opinion is as frequent—loyal men flying, or hiding, for safety, while Rebels are firing salutes under Confederate flags in Southern capitals! Is it a King Log with a paper sceptre that sits in the White House? We were told that if we made a soldier President we should have a strong government, full of decision; one that could not be bullied. For all we have seen in four months, we might as well have had in the White House clumsy James of England, who always fainted at the sight of a sword. Gloomy prophets feared that under Grant we should have a *coup d'etat*, and that he would take possession of the Government. Thus far it seems more likely that Beauregard will make a *coup d'etat* and take possession of Grant.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Summer Resorts.

The wonder of the White Mountains this season is the Mount Washington Railway. This stupendous work is now entirely finished and in operation from the base of the mountain to the Tip-Top House, in front of which the iron horse may be daily heard snorting. The depot at the base of the mountain is six miles from the Fabyan place, or seven miles from the White Mountain House. The railroad ascends the mountain in a tolerably straight course, following the general line of the old Fabyan bridle path. The upper depot is 2685 feet above the level of the sea, or 1117 feet above the White Mountain House. This leaves a grade of 3600 feet to be overcome, as the height of the mountain is 6285 feet above the level of the sea. The length of the road is two miles and thirteen-sixteenths. The heaviest grade is twelve inches to the yard, and the very lightest one inch to the foot. A part of the course is over "Jacob's Ladder," the staging portion of the old bridle-path lying just above the point where the trees are left behind. The railroad takes a generally straight line, however, curving slightly only to maintain a direct course. It has been proposed to build a railroad up the side of the Rigi, in Switzerland, and Mr. Otto Gruninger, a Swiss engineer, has been examining the Mount Washington Railway the present season, with a view to the construction of the same upon Mr. Marsh's plan. The length and inclination of the road will be about the same.

The cool weather of early summer has lightened the travel to the White Mountains materially. The usual rush begins, however, in the latter part of July. This season is likely to be shorter than usual. The leading houses in the lake and mountain regions of New Hampshire are under the same management as last season.

Visitors to the summit of Mount Washington now have their choice of three routes—the railway, the carriage road from the Glen side, and the bridle path from the Crawford House.

George William Curtis is at Ashfield for the summer. Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, Manager Grau, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are at Bath, L. I. Mount Desert Isle is the most fashionable resort among the people of Maine. The season at the White Sulphur Springs is to be inaugurated to-day with a masquerade ball, among the managers of which are Gen. Robert E. Lee, Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador; Henry A. Wise, and Gen. R. L. Walker, of Virginia.

BROWNLOW.

He Does not Affiliate with the Democracy.

Brownlow, the ex-Gubernatorial Parson of Tennessee, who supports Senter for Governor, and is being just now quoted as having entered into a compact to resign his place in the Senate to let in Andrew Johnson, has written a card, in which he repudiates A. J. in toto, and gives the following blast at the Democracy in general:—

In conclusion, I have no confidence in that organization known as the Democratic party, either North or South. I can never act with that organization, nor support any man for office who, I have reason to believe, will be controlled by its partisans. Indeed, if I desired to bring the devil out of his lair, and secure his active co-operation with me in politics, I would proclaim myself a Democrat of the Rebel-conservative school. The organization is choke-full of hatred of the United States Government, and having the fish-like smell of "States rights," it is unsavory to the nostrils of modern progress. There are but two parties left in this country—the diminishing party of Democracy that brought out the Rebellion; and the rapidly growing party of National Republicans, who advocate universal suffrage and the equal rights of all, irrespective of birthplace or color. To this party I belong, and with it and my country I propose to sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish!

Concerning Senter, the Parson says:—

So far as the representations named concerning me, and also as to your being disfranchised in the event of Senter's election, have been made by native Tennesseeans, they are made by unmitigated demagogues, who do not themselves believe a word of them, and they are made for the purpose of misleading you. So far they have been made by persons of Northern birth, they are made by unprincipled men, devoid of self-respect or responsibility, that they may use your votes for their own political purposes. My advice is, beware of both. They are not your friends. To follow their counsels will only lead you astray. You well know that I have ever defended your cause; that I have never misdirected or forsaken you. Governor Senter is a good man. He is running as a Republican. He stands squarely upon the Republican platform, with Grant and Congress, the great Republican party, and the entire Republican press, on franchise, the fifteeeth amendment, and on education. I have known him and General Stokes for twenty-five years. I have closely watched their political course, and I give it as my candid opinion that Governor Senter's personal character is the better of the two; that his political record is more consistent, and that in point of ability and statesmanship he is far superior. Do not allow yourselves to be used by political demagogues. Do not forsake your political friends. Governor Senter will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and also by a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee, and should you be found to have arrayed yourself against him in force, what will be your position? You cannot afford to put yourself outside the Republican party, and you do not want to array against yourselves the great mass of those who have heretofore stood by you and ever maintained your rights.

To Andrew Johnson he pays the following tribute:—

I take this occasion to say that, as highly as I esteem the friendship of the Republicans of Tennessee, I do not not want the good opinions of such as deem me capable of selling out the Republicans of Tennessee to the Rebels, or of forming an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Andrew Johnson.

GENERALITIES.

A Great Sea Battle.

A novel sight was witnessed a few days ago by Mr. Gaffany, who lives at Bodega bay, Cal. While ploughing near the coast, his attention was directed to an unusual commotion in the water, nearly a mile from shore, which proved to be a conflict between five sword fishes and a sperm whale. The ocean was quite calm, and as they neared the shore their movements could be plainly seen. The whale was no match for his smaller antagonists, who seemed to understand his only means of defense, and displayed considerable knowledge of tactics in parrying with their formidable adversary. In making their thrusts into his sides they would keep clear of his tail, one blow of which would have been fatal to them. With maddened fury the huge monster of the deep would strike right and left, causing the water to boil by the force of the blow—and then he would dive deep to escape the relentless fury of his tormentors, but he was followed and soon brought to the surface. Deep gashes could be seen in his sides, and the blood flowed freely. The fight was witnessed for nearly an hour, when the whale, in the agony of despair, started for the shore, flinging himself upon some low rocks, and soon died from the effects of his wounds. Gashes two feet deep and six feet long were made in his sides. Many from the neighboring city went to see him. He was between fifty and sixty feet long. The third day the tide rose high enough to float him from the rocks, and he floated out to sea.

The Day of Miracles is Not Past.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press and Times* has been informed by a gentleman, who is both truthful and intelligent, that a young man by the name of Rowell, of Bell's Depot, was struck suddenly deaf and dumb, on the 19th instant, whilst *en route* to Memphis from his place of residence. It seems that out of mere sport, when the newsboy came around and offered him a paper, that he feigned to be both deaf and dumb, and in this way annoyed the vender of the latest Memphis papers no little. The newsboy passed on, but the unfortunate joker never spoke again. When he began to realize the extent of his misfortune, he got off the train, bound for Memphis, at Mason's depot, and took the first train that came along for Bell's depot. On the train he indulged in loud lamentations and cries, as if sorely distressed.

The affair excited intense interest among his fellow-passengers, and on his arrival home, so soon as he stepped out on the platform, he seized a pencil and a bit of paper from a citizen in the crowd, and wrote, "Struck dumb on account of my folly;" and continued weeping in most piteous tones. There seemed to be no doubt about the matter. When young Rowell left that morning for Memphis he could both hear and speak without difficulty, and his loss of these senses, under the circumstances, is a most astounding incident.

Admiral Fisk, Jr., gets his Clutches on Another Road.

The Toledo *Blade* announces that "the controversy between the Erie and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railways has been amicably adjusted, and in such a manner that the settlement brings with it important benefits to both roads, to the country at large, and more especially to our own city. The basis of the arrangement between the companies is substantially as follows:—The Erie management is to be represented in the Wabash directory. The road from Decatur to St. Louis, a project in which the Wabash has a vital interest, is to be built as contemplated by the Wabash; the Wabash road will operate the road from Naples to Hannibal, at which point it will connect with the contemplated road to Kansas City, known as the Moberly route, connecting at Kansas City with the Kansas branch of the Pacific Road. This is a consummation of great value to the section of country in our State through which the continuation of the Atlantic and Great Western Road is to be made, and especially so to this city, as the terminus of the Broad Gauge. Toledo will be thus placed on one of the great highways of the continent, and made doubly sure of its high position as a railroad and commercial centre. With the contemplated Northern road, which will invite and secure connection with several of the leading lines of the State, our railway system will be complete."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

How the Compromise About the Irish Church Bill was Brought About —Progress of the Insurrection in St. Domingo.

The Paraguayan War—Futile Attempt to Assassinate Count d'Eu—The Failure to Board the Brazilian Iron-clads.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

How the Compromise Between Lords and Commons Was Effected.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 23.—The compromise on the Irish Church bill was the result of fear on the part of the peers of the consequences threatened by a collision of the two Houses of Parliament. On Wednesday night, the Tory lords held a large meeting at a private residence, and resolved to repudiate the Marquis of Salisbury, and put themselves under the lead of Lord Cairns. The latter was authorized to make peace with the Ministry and express the willingness of the peers to yield. Yesterday, Lord Cairns sought an interview with Earl Granville, and gave in the submission of the peers; whereupon the Cabinet agreed to the compromise announced last night. The prompt and loud expression of popular indignation terrified the Lords. And thus has been potsponed for awhile the threatened agitation.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 23—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for account, 93⅜@93⅝. U. S. Five-twenties at 83. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12⅜d.; middling Orleans, 13d.; the sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 54,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export and 7000 for speculation. Stock, 353,000 bales, of which 193,000 are American. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 20th, according to private advices, 12,000 bales.

Flour, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, July 23—A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 23—P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93⅝. Stocks quiet; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—P. M.—Cotton afloat, 634,000 bales, of which 31,000 are American.

Peas, 39s. Red Western Wheat, 7s. 2d.

HAVRE, July 23—Cotton buoyant, both on the spot and afloat.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Later News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall the 15th, brings only $5000 in treasure from California. The fourth was finely celebrated at Panama and Aspinwall.

Another Conspiracy.

Senors Holguin and Vojerario were arrested at Panama on the 9th, charged with conspiracy against the government in the interest of Mosquera.

Attempt to Assassinate Count d'Eu.

Valparaiso dates of June 17 state that an attempt has been made by three Paraguayans to assassinate Count d'Eu, but the assassins were captured and shot.

Progress of the Paraguayan War.

An attempt by Paraguayans to board the Brazilian iron-clads resulted in all being killed. Lopez has still a half dozen steamers above Azacurra. The Allies were about to pass the river Yuqueri and force Lopez into Bolivia.

Peru in Tranquillity.

Peru and Lima dates to June 27th state that everything is tranquil in Peru and business is reviving. The custom houses at Arica and Arequipa, which were destroyed by the great earthquake, are to be rebuilt.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Progress of the Insurrection—Confidence of Baez.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 23.—Advices from St. Domingo to July 12 have been received here.

The town of Azua is besieged by the insurgents. President Baez has sent troops to aid the garrison, and is confident of success in suppressing the rebellion. The Dominican schooners Capatilla and Altagracia have returned from the bay of Samana; also General Hungria, who came by the land route. The republic is generally quiet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Progress of the French Cable.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—The vessel having on board the French cable has been signalled off Highland Light.

A Prize Fight.

BANGOR, Me., July 23.—A prize fight for a purse of $300 took place yesterday afternoon at Pusham, seven miles from this city, between Marseilles Baker and Charles Belcher, both of this city. Six rounds were fought, when the fight was declared for Belcher on a foul. Both men were pretty well punished.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Cubans—What they Say.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The steamer Liberty has arrived here with a large number of Cubans. One of her passengers with whom I conversed says things are quiet in Havana and the surrounding country, and that there are scarcely any indications of the existence of a revolution.

A private despatch received here announces

George Peabody's

arrival last evening at the White Sulphur Springs.

Death of an Ex-Governor.

DETROIT, July 23.—Ex-Governor Henry H. Crapo died at his residence in Flint this morning. Mr. Crapo was Governor of Michigan from 1865 to 1869, having been twice elected to that position.

The Weather at the Sea-Side

The following was the state of the thermometer at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning;—

Atlantic City, S. E., cloudy. Thermometer, 68.

Long Branch, W., hazy. Thermometer, 68.

Cape May, N. W., cloudy. Thermometer, 68.

FROM WASHINGTON.

"Canterbury Hall" in Ashes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Canterbury Hall, one of our old landmarks, was this morning destroyed by fire. Canterbury Hall was, in days gone by, the fashionable resort of the *elite* of Washington. For a number of years before the war it was closed, but during the war it was kept in full blast as a concert saloon. The fire was believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The New York Post Office.

Notwithstanding the fact that certain rings in New York are throwing obstacles in the way of the speedy building of the new New York Post Office, Architect Mullitt declares his intention of proceeding rapidly as possible, and let the rings do their worst.

The Naval Academy.

Fort Madison, situated on the north side of the Severn river, has been transferred to the Navy Department for the service of the Naval Academy. The superintendent, Vice-Admiral Porter, thinks of converting it into an artillery drilling-ground.

The Burning of "Canterbury Hall."

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Canterbury Hall, on Louisiana avenue, near City Hall, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $10,000 or $15,000, on which there is $5000 insurance. The building was constructed nearly fifty years ago as a theatre.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	213⅜	Pacific Mail Steam.	83½
N. Y. and Erie Rail.	29	W. U. Telegraph.	36½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo and Wabash	74
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	108½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87½
Chi. and N. W. com.	79⅝	Adams Express	60⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94	Wells, Fargo & Co.	22½
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅜	Gold	135½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	152¾	Market steady.	

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Stocks firm and steady. Money at 7 per cent. Gold, 135½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123½; do. 1864, do., 121¾; do. 1865, do., 121¼; do. do. new, 120⅜; do. 1867, 120⅜; do. 1868, 120⅛; 10-40s, 110⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 214½; Erie, 29; Reading, 94¾; Hudson River, 184¾; Michigan Central, 132¾; Michigan Southern, 105⅜; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36½

ACUATICS.

Harvard vs. Yale—The Great Race at Worcester To-day.

The annual race between the Harvard and Yale crews takes place at Worcester to-day. The following are the names of the respective crews:—

Yale.

G. Washington Drew, '70 (stroke), Winterport, Me.
W. Amasa Copp, '69, New England village, Mass.
William Henry Lee, '70, Chicago, Ill.
David McCoy Bone, '90, Petersburg, Ill.
Edgar Davis Coonley, '71, Greenville, N. Y.
Roderick Terry, '70 (bow), Irvington, N. Y.

Harvard.

F. O. Lyman, '71 (stroke), Hilo, Hawaiian Islands.
Theophilus Parsons, '70, Brookline, Mass.
Joseph S. Fay, Jr., Boston.
Grinnell Willis, '70, Cornwall, N. Y.
George Irving Jones, '71, Templeton, Mass.
Nathaniel Goodwin Read, '71, Cambridge, Mass.

These crews contain none of the classes just graduated, and no freshmen. The average weight of the Yale crew is about 163 pounds; that of Harvard something less. The Yale boat, built by Elliot, is 53 feet long, 21 inches wide, and weighs 175 pounds. The Harvard boat is said to be 25 or 30 pounds heavier, and three inches wider. Both crews are dissatisfied with their boats. Neither crew, according to report, has trained so rigidly as has been usual in previous years; yet all are called good men.

The freshmen crews which are also to contend to-day are made up of the following men:—

Yale.

John Payne Studley (stroke), Derby, Conn.
William Lee Cushing, Bath, Me.
Frank Gerard Bond Swayne, Columbus, Ohio.
Elbert Hamilton Hubbard, Sioux county, Iowa.
Lucius Sylvius Boomer (bow), Chicago, Ill.

Harvard.

Robert Shaw Russell (stroke), Boston, Mass.
Alanson Tucker, Boston, Mass.
William Caleb Loring, Boston, Mass.
Eugene Treadwell, New York.
George Huntington Gould, New York.
Henry St. John Smith (bow), Portland, Me.

The freshmen are thought to be pretty equally matched.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 23, 1869.

Our Money market is improving, but very slowly, and loans continue at 7 per cent. on call and at 6@12 per cent. for discounts, with apparently no downward tendency. The unyielding tone of the market is entirely due to the condition of the banks, which continue to plead poverty of resources. The weekly statement of Monday next will enlighten us as to their real position, but we doubt if it will show any increased strength upon which a hope may be based of a speedy reduction in the rates. Discounting is almost entirely limited to street operators, who are, as usual, prompt in taking advantage of circumstances. The only chance of an improvement in this direction is in the resumption of a more liberal policy on the part of the banks. At present the signs are not very encouraging.

There is a very moderate demand for gold to-day, and the fluctuations are very slight. Sales at the opening and at noon were reported at 135⅛.

Government loans are extremely quiet, but a slight advance in prices is reported at Whelen Brothers', No. 105 S. Third street.

The Stock market was characterized by increased firmness, and there was a moderate degree of activity. State loans were neglected. City sixes were taken at 100¾ for the new certificates. 94¾ was bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was quite active and advanced ⅜, closing at 47⅛@47⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad was rather stronger, selling at 56⅜; Catawissa Railroad preferred improved ¼, selling at 37½, b. o. 56¼ was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 124 for Camden and Amboy Railroad; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were neglected. 20½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred and 36 for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal shares were dull and nominal.

In Bank stocks there were sales of Northern Liberties at 120.

In Passenger Railway shares nothing was done. 70 was offered for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 58½ for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 5s, trf. opg. lots.. 99
$3000 Pa 6s, 3 sc. d. b. 107
$4000 City 6s, New. Is. 100⅝
$1000 Leh 6s, '84..... 83⅝
3 sh Bk N Lib.... 119½
127 sh Penna....Is. c. 56⅜
25 sh Lit Sch R.... 41½
8 sh Minehill R... 53½
100 sh Cata Pf..b60. 37⅜
100 sh Reading RR.. 47⅜
100 do...b5&1. 47⅜
100 do.....c. 47⅜
100 do.....b10. 47·31
500 do..s30wn. 47¼
100 do.....s30. 47⅜
100 do.....b10. 47·31
52 do..... 47⅜
5 do.....c. 47 3-61
100 sh Read R..s30. 47⅜
100 do.....s60. 47⅜
200 do..s30wn. 47⅜
1000 do..... 47·31
100 do.....s60. 47⅜
100 do...2d&1. 47·34
400 do.....Is. 47·31
200 do.....b10. 47⅜
100 do..... 47⅜
500 do...Is. b10. 47⅜
200 do. Is. b30wn. 47·31
300 do.....b30. 47⅜
100 do..... 47⅜
400 do..s5&1. Is. 47⅜
100 do.....s30. 47⅜
100 do..s60wn. 47·31
100 do.....b10. 47·44
10 do. Is. c. trf. 47⅜

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·12 A. M.	135⅛
10·06 "	135⅛	11·15 "	135⅛
11·07 "	135⅛	11·45 "	135⅛
10·50 "	135⅛	11·46 "	135⅛
11·00 "	135⅛	11·48 "	135⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@120⅝ do. 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1864, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1865, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1865, new, 120¼@120⅜; do. 1867, new, 120¼@120⅜; do. 1868, 120¼@120⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110¼@110½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107¼@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 135¼@135¾; Silver, 130@131.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¼@121; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do., 1864, 121⅛@121⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 121⅜@122; do., July, 1865, 120⅜@120⅝; do., 1867, 120⅜@120⅝; do., 1868, 120¼@120½; 10-40s, 110⅜@110⅝; Pacific, 107¼@108. Gold, 135¼.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The markets in Wall street continue to exhibit even more than their usual summer duiness, noticeable not so much in the falling off in the amount of the dealings, although these are below the average, but in the absence of the excitement so usual about the Stock Exchange, and the general appearance of almost idleness as compared with the rush and confusion of a month ago. To-day did not form an exception to this condition, at least during the morning and early afternoon hours, although a slight awakeningmoccurred after the second call. The market opened steady, with moderate activity, at almost the closing figures of last night, and continued without special features until the first call, fluctuating within an extremely narrow margin. At the first call prices were steady, but succeeding that a slight improvement occurred up to the period of the second call, at which most of the railways were a fraction higher than in the morning, Pacific Mail sympathizing in the advance.

"The steadiness of the general list was shared by the Governments at the opening, prices on the first call exhibiting but slight alteration from the closing figures of last night. At the noon call, upon information of a firm tone in the market on the other side and a stronger feeling in gold here, there was a marked improvement, which was maintained at the last call, the market closing steady. The transactions during the day were light. The following were the closing prices at half-past five o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 120⅜@120⅝; do. do., coupon, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 5-20s, registered, 121⅛@121⅜; do do, coupon, 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121⅛@121⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121⅛@121⅜; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120⅛@120⅜; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120⅛@120⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120¼@120⅝; do. 10 40s, registered, 109⅜@109⅝; do. do., coupon, 110⅛@110⅜; currency bonds, 107⅜@108.

"Gold opened this morning at 135⅛, and advanced quickly to ⅜, from which it fell again to ¼, and ranged during the greater part of the day between these extremes, reaching 135⅜ at 5 o'clock. The tendency to the higher figure was due in part, besides the heavy shipments of species, to the parliamentary crisis in England, which is franght with the gravest danger. A Cabinet crisis there has always been sufficient to produce very severe disturbance in money circles. We may well then look with alarm upon the present attitude of the Lords and Commons as one capable of producing the most afflicting results. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank for to-day furnishes the following items:—Gold cleared, $60,203,000; gold balances, $1,575,617; currency balances, $2,108,844. The disbursements of coin interest were $262,012. The steamer Weser took with her $350,000 in specie, and the Missouri $480,000, making an aggregate of $830,000.

"The aggregate amount of proposals submitted to the Sub-Treasurer to-day for the $1,000,000 Government gold, advertised to be sold, was $1,975,000. The awards were as follows:—$100,000 at 135·30; $200,000 at 135·25⅜; $200,000 at 135·22½; $200,000 at 135·21⅜; $150,000 at 135·20⅜; $50,000 at 135·30; $50,000 at 135·22; $25,000 at 135·26; $25,000 at 135·23.

"Foreign exchange is steady, without change in rates. We quote—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 109¼@109⅜; bankers', 109⅞@110⅛; short sight, 110⅜@110⅝; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·12½; short sight, 5·12½@5·10⅝; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·12½; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·12½; Hamburg, 35⅞@36; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅞; Bremen, 78⅜@79⅛; Prussian thalers, 70¾@71⅜.

"The money market worked during the early part of the day similarly to yesterday, the rate on call loans being six per cent. on Governments and seven on stocks. Later, however, owing to the heavy disbursements by the Treasury on account of the bonds purchased yesterday, there was a relaxation from these figures, and transactions are reported at five and six towards the close. Discounts are also easier, the extreme range being eight to twelve per cent., with the bulk of business between these figures."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 23.—The Flour market remains without noticeable change. There is some inquiry from the home consumers to supply the immediate wants, but no demand for shipment. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·25, extra at $5·50@6·87½, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@7·50, prime do. do. at $6·25@6·75, 400 do on secret terms, Ohio do. do. at $6.60@8, and fancy brands at $9@10·50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $6·12 to $6·25.

The market for Wheat is quiet but steady. Sales of red at $1·40@1·55 for old, and $1 50@1·53 for new Delaware, Jersey, and Maryland. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at $1·35@140. Corn is scarce and firmer. Sales of 400 bushels yellow at $1·15@1·18, and 8000 bushels Western mixed at $1·10@1·12. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 77@79c., and Southern and Pennsylvania at 68@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $44 per ton.

Whisky is held at $1·04@1·10 ₩ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 23.—Arrived, steamship Donau, from Bremen.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barque Hunter, from Sagua; brigs Alfred, from Conception

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. Y. Times.

In the calculation of political chances, the Democratic press has not seemed to doubt the future position of the Southern States. They have been claimed as States that will, of necessity, gravitate towards their old relations with the Democratic party. The Virginia election has been treated as proof of this tendency. Some dozens of journals have boasted of that election as a Democratic victory. They have contended that it was the result of Democratic effort, and have insisted that that party will once more rule the State.

The protests of Richmond editors were not needed to demolish these pretensions. The entreaty to be let alone addressed by the *Whig* to the *World* was effective as an illustration of the falsity of the exultation indulged in by the latter newspaper; but it was not necessary as a rejection of the Democratic claim. That was too manifestly untenable to merit elaborate argumentation. An event that is distinguished by the election of Republican officials on a Republican platform cannot by any ingenuity be tortured into a Democratic triumph. Boasting in such circumstances breaks down under the crushing weight of facts.

Everywhere in the South the denial assumes a more positive shape. If the Democracy might reasonably claim a foothold in that section, it would surely be in Georgia. There, if anywhere, the Democrats have power, as the State knows to its cost. Yet the prevailing opinion, even in quarters inimical to the principles and objects of the Republican party, is decidedly adverse to the Democrats, their leaders and their tactics. "However strong may be many of their claims upon us," remarks the leading journal of Savannah, "the South would be foolish to pin her faith to the skirts of any such party." Why? "They cannot take care of themselves at home," is the answer, "much less should they be trusted with the vast interests we have at stake." This is obvious and positive enough. But our Savannah contemporary, not satisfied with a general repudiation of Democratic overtures, undertakes to particularize with an emphasis which Messrs. Packer & Co. will not consider complimentary. These are its words:—

"It is a rare thing for the Northern Democrats to make a judicious nomination. Indeed, since the South has been left out of their councils, the party appears to have lost its brains. There seems to be a fatality that drives them away from every road that can possibly lead to victory. They appear incapable of learning anything from the past. It is their blunders alone that have kept alive the radical party, which has long since been condemned by the American people. In the late Presidential campaign, they not only brought out a ticket that was obliged to be beaten, but took special pains to secure its defeat by putting the party on the defensive in a long and silly string of irrelevant resolutions. In the States they have been guilty of equal folly. With the exception of Hoffman, in New York, and Rosecrans, in Ohio, they have blundered in almost every nomination made since the close of the war. The Pennsylvania nomination for Governor affords a striking example. They could have had the services of Hancock by anything like a unanimous nomination, and his name would have put a Democratic victory beyond a peradventure; but no, they must go off into a wild goose chase after a 'Copperhead' nominee, a well-known partisan who will keep his minority party together and the opposition quite as firmly united."

Hard words, those, for the Democracy! "The party appears to have lost its brains." "They appear incapable of learning anything from the past." "They must go off into a wild goose chase after a Copperhead nominee." The sayings are severe because true. They are especially severe because emanating from a source whose natural affiliation is with the party thus roundly condemned.

The terms of the indictment we quote denote a remarkable change in Southern sympathy, and, by contrast, a remarkable blindness and obstinacy on the part of the Democratic party. To the latter the last eight years have taught no lesson. It has learned nothing from the war, and nothing from the course of events since the restoration of peace. When required to nominate candidates, it persists in giving a preference to Copperheads. And to render the preference more marked, it makes "a long and silly string of irrelevant resolutions" the groundwork of its canvass. The candidate, whether Seymour for the Presidency or Packer for the Pennsylvania Governorship, would be more than a sufficient load for any party; but, as though to make defeat inevitable, a bundle of dead yet still obnoxious issues is tie dto its neck, and sinking become quick and sure. This course, suicidal as it is, the orators and journalists of the party extol as the *ne plus ultra* of party management. They repeat it on almost all possible occasions, with a pertinacity which has led many beside the Savannah *Republican* to declare that the party has lost its brains.

Meanwhile Southern opinion has undergone a revolution. While Pennsylvania Copperheads stand where they stood during the war, those who did the Southern fighting have advanced with the music of the times. Tired of battling for extinct ideas and for a cause that is hopelessly lost, they have quietly accepted the change which the Democracy in these latitudes impotently denounce. Negro suffrage, which is here assailed as an abomination to be resisted at all hazards, is there an accomplished fact, and one to which the Southern whites are rapidly becoming reconciled. They are not afraid of it, as has been shown in Virginia, and is now being shown in Mississippi. The fifteenth amendment, which those who nominated Rosecrans and Packer decry as intolerable in its iniquity, is assured of ratification by the South generally. And the whole scheme of reconstruction, which the wise men of the Democracy assail as equivalent to absolutism, is found by experience to be the precursor of peace and self-government. Between the party at the North, therefore, and those who formerly belonged to the party in the South, a great gulf yawns, which not even Hancock's name would effectually bridge.

Having learned wisdom in the school of adversity, the South understands too well its interests to resume connection with the Democracy. Its wants are material, and it knows that these cannot be satisfied by Copperhead and repudiation resolutions. It craves the renewal of cordial fellowship with the Union, and knows that no help can be rendered in this direction by those who have proved themselves incapable of learning anything from the past. It has need of fresh vitality, of health, and energy, and purpose, and, in the search for these objects, it declines to encumber itself with the burden of a party that is crippled and predestined to defeat.

REMOVING THE CAPITAL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The West has taken up with some earnestness the project of transferring the national capital from Washington to the Mississippi Valley, and, strange to say, is nearly unanimous in urging the selection of St. Louis for the new seat of government. Chicago takes the nomination, and Omaha seconds it. Chicago is the vainest place in the world, and believes herself already the cynosure of the eyes of mankind, and the metropolis of American wealth and enterprise. Omaha having come into a fine property very early in life, is naturally inflated with an extravagant and juvenile ambition. Yet in the very handsomest manner both yield to that most respectable old town, St. Louis. Such harmony is touching. Cincinnati, to be sure, makes a faint protest; and there is a place called Keokuk which prefers a claim, for some reason which we do not now remember. Cincinnati, however, is hardly in earnest, and will soon fall into line, and Keokuk is ruled out, of course, by its preposterous name. We could not have our national capital called Keokuk on any account. Fancy how M. Rouher would feel if Louis Napoleon should called him into his private cabinet some day and say, "M. Rouher, I have appointed you minister plenipotentiary at Keokuk."

There are some considerations which might induce us to look upon this plan of a Westward emigration of Congress with favor, if there were not other considerations inducing us to look in an opposite direction. Washington has no special recommendations for a seat of government (or indeed for anything else except a penitentiary), and on many accounts is highly objectionable. It is one of the wickedest places in the world, one of the muddiest, one of the dustiest, one of the dullest, and, worse than all, it contains the national collection of works of art. All these are excellent reasons for going away from it—not to speak of its inconvenient geographical situation, and of the important fact that in a military point of view it is so easy to take and so hard to hold. Nor need the Government buildings prove an embarrassment. They might be taken to pieces and carted away, stone by stone, or they might even be moved bodily across the continent. Chicago, we remember, was built in a mud-hole considerably below water mark, and after it had grown to maturity the whole city was raised up in a mass some eight or ten feet. The engineers who could perform this exploit would make nothing of freighting the Capitol or the Treasury building on a big platform car and whirling it from the Potomac to the Mississippi or the Hudson.

The clamor for the change comes, as we have already said, from the West, and St. Louis is by general consent the elected city. St. Louis is a very nice place. It contains some estimable old families who might teach the Congressmen manners. But we fear that the reason why Chicago, and Hannibal, and Oshkosh, and Promontory Station, and the other principal cities of the West are so ready to yield it precedence in this matter, is that they have no fear of its rivalship in any other. Theoretically, it is all very well to put Congress out in the rural districts, and expect honorable members to grow in virtue by the smell of the cows and the new-mown hay, and by contact with a bold peasantry, their country's pride. Practically, however, we know very well that rustic simplicity flies the approach of legislatures, and unless we can plant them in a busy, prosperous, ready-made city, they will soon be surrounded by a bogus metropolis of dramshops, gambling-hells, claim offices, and boarding-houses. If Congress went to St. Louis, it would have nothing to do in its hours of ease but stand on the levee and watch the shipment of breadstuffs. If it went to Chicago, its sole amusement would be looking at the Lake tunnel and getting divorced. Cincinnati has no genteel family amusement except pork slaughtering, and Oshkosh can only entertain its guests with statistics of its own greatness.

It results as a matter of course that, whenever the capital is moved, it must be moved to New York. This city is the commercial and intellectual centre of the United States, and is likely always to remain so. If the political centre is ever moved from its present position, it will inevitably gravitate to the same point, and any change which carries the capital elsewhere will be but a temporary expedient. We have every means of making Congress comfortable, as well as some facilities for keeping it respectable. We have good hotels, and a plenty of them, excellent theatres, Croton water, the Central Park, and the *Tribune* every morning before daylight. Let these considerations be well weighed; and if the seat of government is disturbed at all, we believe every impartial mind will perceive that it ought by all means to be placed here.

THE RAID ON MR. BOUTWELL.

From the N. Y. World.

The clouds thicken above the head of the Secretary of the Treasury. They threaten to burst upon him in violence. The tactics employed to effect the retirement or the belittlement of this gentleman display the workings of the inner circle of the Republican politicians in a very characteristic and amusing manner.

First, Mr. Boutwell is accused of desiring to be the nominee of his party for the Presidency in 1872. To give color to this charge, certain backstair politicians are telegraphically announced to be combining to secure him the official candidacy. Mr. Boutwell may have friends who are fools and enemies who are wise, and either or both of these must be in such a business as this. The candidate for the next Presidency will be the man who is not pushed for it now or within the next twenty months. But be these Presidential efforts in behalf of the Secretary mythical or actual, the purport of the circulation of them has been realized. No amount of disclaimer, no degree of unselfishness in appointments, will divorce from Mr. Boutwell's actions hereafter the popular supposition that he is scheming for the succession. He has entered the lists, whether he purposes to enter them or not; henceforth he is every rival's enemy and everybody's target.

Secondly, following this ascription of Presidential willingness to the Secretary comes the report that he has had a precious row with one Dent, no less a man than a brother-in-law to the President, and an own brother to the President's doorkeeper. To offend the King's mistress sends a man to the Tower. To run against an Executive brother-in-law sends a politician to Coventry. This Mr. Boutwell is said to have done. His Puritan temper must have got the better of his political shrewdness thus to defile the feelings of one of his family. To be sure, the "unpleasantness" is denied; but denials of such kind confirm more than they confound, and can be had in blank at so much per one. To make probable the first story, which was that there was a stormy interview, it can be mentioned that all the correspondents, of every grade of politics, told the tale at once and to the same effect; Judge Dent, too, is undoubtedly the candidate of the conservative Republicans (whoever they are) for Governor of Mississippi; he wants patronage, which he solicited and which the Secretary of the Treasury refused; and if this be not an unpleasantness, make the most of it.

Thirdly, Mr. Boutwell is admitted to be opposed to the recognition of the result of the Virginia election—a recognition to which the President is committed, and which he cannot, if he would, avoid. This factious and narrow opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury has struck its waves all the way from Washington to New York, and the *Tribune* bluntly and forcibly told him not to do so any more, but to chime in with the administration of which he is part.

These three things—Presidential aspirations, an offense to a brother-in-law, and fruitless butting against the rocky conservatism of the Old Dominion, which is also a butting against the President—are being and will be urged against Mr. Boutwell with effect by his political enemies. All three of them are dexterously managed so as to embroil him respectively with the ambition, the family, and the policy of Mr. Grant. Doubtless, however, they are mere expedients to cover the far more serious war made upon him which is as yet kept out of the public prints. As a financier, Mr. Boutwell is a failure, and every Republican except Mr. Boutwell knows it. Money is tighter to-day and scarcer than when he assumed his present position. His whole course has been to prostrate every interest and bend every resource to the sensational end that the debt may appear considerably reduced at the close of each month. That this reduction be *bona fide*, that contemporary interests do not suffer, that what effects reduction now will assuredly secure expansion hereafter, are considerations which the Secretary subordinates to the programme of present compression to which he has devoted himself. The fallacy of this course every one who reflects admits. The effect of it Wall street feels and deplores, and connects relief from it with the necessity of Mr. Boutwell's retirement.

Again, in the distribution of his enormous patronage it was certain that the Secretary would offend many politicians; but the result has exceeded the expectation, and about all of that selfish class are disaffected towards him and far from loyal to him. It is these men who, scenting his impolicy, industriously labor in the manner we have mentioned to compass his downfall. The result of their machinations it will be interesting to watch.

FACTS OF HISTORY—AN APOLOGY TO SECRETARY FISH.

From the N. Y. Sun.

We owe a respectful apology to Secretary Fish, and we hereby proffer it. The severe remarks we have had occasion to make respecting the weakness displayed by the administration in the matter of the French cable cannot justly be applied to him. He has all along been in favor of a firm policy in accordance with law and the dignity of the nation. We have the facts from a source in Washington not likely to be mistaken: they are as follows:—

The question of the law respecting the design of the rebel French Cable Company was submitted to the Attorney-General by the President. General Grant at first evinced a decided disposition to act upon Mr. Hoar's opinion. Accordingly, on Saturday, July 10, the day when the Secretary of State sent his letter on the subject to the British and French Ministers, Mr. Fish told Mr. Thornton verbally that the cable could not be allowed to land without the permission of Congress, and that, if necessary, it would be prevented by force. On the 11th this verbal announcement was communicated by Mr. Thornton to Count Faverney, the French Charge d'Affaires, and to Mr. Watson, the agent of the cable company, then, we believe, in Boston. Mr. Watson, however, did not reach Washington until Thursday the 17th inst., having stopped by the way to consult the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, now openly the counsel of the company, as he seems to have been privately while Minister in England.

Finally the subject came up for discussion in the Cabinet at a meeting of that body on Saturday last, July 19. Then the attitude of the Government was suddenly changed, and the opinion of the Attorney-General and the policy which the Secretary of State had announced to the British Minister were set aside by President Grant. In compliance with his wishes, the illegal compromise, for which the Secretary of State has been held responsible, was devised, and the humiliation of the Government before the deliberate insult of this French rebel enterprise was determined on and put in the way of execution.

This is the President from whom an administration of the Government for the interest and honor of the American people was fondly hoped for. On the one side, he panders to the cruelty of the Spanish slave traders in Cuba. On the other side, he surrenders to a company of rebel adventurers, who flout and deride the national authority.

STRUGGLE FOR THE MONOPOLY OF THE SOUTHERN COOLIE TRADE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The struggle for the monopoly of the Southern coolie or Chinese labor trade has already begun. The agent of one company left on Wednesday in the steamer for San Francisco, and another was to leave Memphis yesterday, on the same errand, by way of the Union Pacific Railroad—the latter with cash capital and letters of credit sufficient to purchase a gang of one thousand coolies for labor in the Southern cotton fields. This is a new avenue of commercial enterprise opened to our go-ahead fellow-citizens. The wonder is that the traffic was not long since commenced by the descendants of the original Yankee slave-traders in some seaport town in Massachusetts, like Salem, for example, which has the credit of having carried on an extensive business in the nigger-trade line in the earlier days of this "celebrated republic." One of the agents above mentioned is expected to take in his ship load of coolies and return by sea around Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope direct to New Orleans, where the living freight, or the surviving members thereof, will be shipped up the Red river into the interior of Arkansas, and have a nice time of it during their natural lives on the plantations in that delightful section. This is a trade, therefore, the New England shipowners can engage in without soiling their irreproachable consciences on the nigger issue. It would, we have no doubt, be a safe speculation for some of them to telegraph to captains of their ships now in the Chinese waters to abandon the idea of loading with return cargoes of teas, silks, cassia, satinwood, fire crackers, and so on, and fill their ships with cargoes of human flesh, all alive and kicking, and carry them directly to the Mississippi, where the market is high, purchasers plenty, and the cash ready. Thus will the struggle for the monopoly of the Southern coolie trade be fairly inaugurated between the descendants of the original Yankee slave traders, the original Southern slave drivers, and Dutchmen with unpronounceable names.

THE RETURN OF SOUTHERNERS FROM BRAZIL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At the close of the Rebellion a considerable number of Southerners, shrinking from the dreaded consequences of the triumph of the Federal Government, organized colonizing expeditions from Mobile, Charleston, Baltimore, and New York—where they were joined by certain Northern emigrants—to Brazil. In the Brazilian empire the Southerners hoped to find in the existence of negro slavery a guarantee for something like the advantages which they used to claim in behalf of their own "peculiar institution" before it had been destroyed by the war. They had not the slightest idea that negro equality, as well as negro slavery, was possible in Brazil. Moreover, they had been misled by glowing descriptions of the prodigious fertility of Brazilian soil and the inexhaustible wealth of Brazilian diamonds, and they were not aware of what an ineffectual struggle had been maintained for centuries by civilized man against the overpowering forces of nature in that strange land. The pitiful story of their disappointments was recounted in Wednesday's *Herald*, which also announced the return of the survivors of the ill-fated expeditions to Brazil. The last of the homesick American colonists arrived in New York on Sunday evening, on board the United States steam frigate Guerriere, from Rio Janeiro. The Northerners among them are satisfied that this is a better country for immigration than for emigration, and the Southerners are now ready to prefer their old homes, with all the drawbacks of negro emancipation and negro suffrage, to the state of society and to poverty and death in Brazil, notwithstanding its negro slavery (which cannot last forever), its surplus of vegetable and animal life, and its flashing diamonds. They agree that, after all, the United States will do to live and die in. The most tempting offers on the part of the Emperor of Brazil will not tempt them to emigrate again.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you call candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1534 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 18 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 36 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 2m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

CLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 28

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD S., PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 27f Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALITY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defeators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 26

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 412 North FIFTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 23 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The closing races of the summer season at Suffolk Park Course took place yesterday afternoon. There were two races, the first being between B. Doble's bay horse Dot and M. Roden's grey stallion Ironsides, and the other between J. Levitt's brown mare Rose and W. H. Doble's sorrel gelding John.

FIRST RACE.

Suffolk Park Course, July 22, 1869—Match, $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

M. Roden names g. s. Ironsides	1	1	1
B. Doble names b. g. Dot	2	2	2

Time.

	1st quarter.	½ mile.	Mile.
First heat	40	1'17½	2'36½
Second heat	38½	1'15½	2'35
Third heat	37	1'14¾	2'37

SECOND RACE.

Suffolk Park Course, July 22, 1869—Purse, $200; mile heats, best three in five to harness.

W. H. Doble enters b. g. John	1	1	1
J. Levitt enters b. m. Rose	2	2	2

Time—2'51, 2'43½, 2'39.

—The Hon. G. D. Coleman has presented to the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society the lot of ground corner of Front and Pine streets. The deed of conveyance binds the society to hold it in perpetuity for the sole benefit of seamen.

—The Plymouth Cricket Club, from Plymouth, N. C., will play the second eleven of the Young America, to-day and to-morrow, at ten o'clock each day.

—Sarah McGinty, aged thirteen years, was killed yesterday morning, above Whitehall Station, at Tacony, by being run over by the down train on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

—Yesterday morning a man, named Davis, was run over and killed, at Amber and Huntingdon streets, by a car of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, about 400 persons, composed of the employes of Ogden's Malleable Iron Works, at Ninth and Jefferson streets, left that point in the cars of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, for the purpose of spending the day at Falls of Schuylkill. While on their way, a number of men not belonging to the works, who had got on the train, commenced a disturbance

The party reached the falls, where they embarked for the surrounding grounds, but during the day were annoyed by the persons referred to. At the hour appointed the excursionists again took the cars, and while on their way to the city were annoyed by the turbulence of the men in question.

On reaching Ninth and Columbia avenue the riotors again showed a disposition to renew the disturbance, and at one time the crowd and excitement became so great that Christopher Balz, keeper of a public house at this point, was obliged to close his place and spring his rattle for assistance. A number of policemen soon came. Several of the Manayunk policemen at this juncture succeeded in capturing three of the rioters, and took them in charge, conveying them back to Manayunk, where they were locked up for a hearing.

—By an ordinance of the city, bathing in the Schuylkill, below Girard avenue bridge, is prohibited. Under a recent act of the Legislature, relating to Fairmount Park, bathing is forbidden within the limits of the Park. The commissioners of the same have directed the strict enforcement of the law, and hereafter no bathing in the Schuylkill river, below the Wissahickon, will be permitted.

—The convention which has been called to revise the rules governing the Democratic party in the city of Philadelphia, will be held in the Hall of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Arch streets, on Tuesday, the 27th of this month.

—A large meeting of the temperance men of this city was held last evening at Ninth and Spring Garden streets, and after a spirited debate, it was resolved to place in nomination a ticket for the city offices on a strictly temperance platform. The convention to nominate will meet on August 8, and consist of two delegates and two alternates from each ward.

—The Insurance Brigade is now organized and ready for service, with Terrence McCusker as the Chief. The brigade is provided with a horse and wagon, to carry the water-proof covering for goods, with brooms and other appliances, to enable them, as far as possible, to protect goods from damage by water.

Domestic Affairs.

—Hon. Ben. Wade was in Washington yesterday.

—A Fenian festival came off yesterday at Buffalo.

—S. S. Lee, brother of General Robert E. Lee, died yesterday at Alexandria, Va.

—The trial of Yerger, the assassin of Col. Crane, at Jackson, Miss., is concluded.

—The gauge of the South Pacific Railroad now conforms to that of the Missouri Pacific road.

—Turner, the colored man, charged with counterfeiting at Macon, Ga., has been discharged.

—The Rev. R. A. Abbot, pastor of the Universalist Church at Rockland, Maine, died yesterday.

—George Peabody yesterday passed through Washington, *en route* to White Sulphur Springs.

—John Rose, Canadian Minister of Finance, resigned yesterday. His resignation was accepted.

—Father McMahon, the Fenian prisoner at Kingston (C. W.) Penitentiary, was yesterday released.

—At White Sulphur Springs, Va., yesterday, the people wore overcoats. The thermometer stood at 67 degrees.

—President Grant spent a few hours in New York yesterday, returning to Long Branch in the evening.

—The Alumni of Dartmouth College propose to raise $200,000 for the institution. $25,000 was subscribed at once.

—Daniel Kelley has been arrested in New York, charged with the murder of his father, on Wednesday, in that city.

—A man named Quinn, who it is supposed murdered Lawrence, the watchman, at Hoboken, a few days ago, has fled.

—The North German ship Admiral, which arrived at New York yesterday, has a large number of smallpox cases on board.

—R. D. Bogart, the defaulting Navy Paymaster, is now *en route* for Washington, having been captured in Galveston, Texas.

—Reffenstein, the defaulting clerk of the Receiver-General's Department at Ottawa, escaped from jail on Wednesday night.

—Henry C. Nagel and William H. Haines were yesterday appointed Revenue Storekeepers for the Fourth Pennsylvania district.

—Lieutenant Commander H. B. Seely, of the United States steamer Pawnee, has been arrested at Portsmouth, N. H., for cruelty to his seamen.

—The people of St. Louis propose to have a festival on September 14, prox., that day being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Alexander Von Humboldt.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, at its last meeting in New York city, yesterday, passed resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban patriots.

—Mr. Lemus, it is understood, has been removed from the Presidency of the Cuban Junta, at New York, and is succeeded by Mr. Macias, late of Buenos Ayres.

—Hon. William A. Galbraith, of Erie, was yesterday elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅜. Government securities were a fraction higher for the new, and a fraction lower for the old issues. The general stock market rated steady. Cotton was ¼ lower.

—The California Republican Convention met at San Francisco yesterday, and nominated Lorenzo Sawyer and O. C. Pratt for Judges of the Supreme Court. Resolutions were adopted favoring the ratification of the suffrage amendment, but opposing Chinese suffrage, and any change in the naturalization laws; approving the Eight Hour law; favoring equal taxation, and endorsing the rejection of the Alabama treaty.

Ritualistic.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Ecclesiastical Court assembled at 9.30 A. M., when the president announced that the exceptions taken yesterday afternoon by the counsel for the accused, and which had been held for advisement, were overruled.

Mr. Fulton rose and said: "We have up to this time presented such objections as we had to the jurisdiction and to the various papers that have been laid before you, and to the Court of which you are the presiding officer, until we have reached a point at which we shall go no further. I have applied to the Superior Court of Chicago for an injunction, which has been granted, against all further proceedings in the case. We have determined that if our client was smitten it shall not be contrary to law, and we have been compelled to pursue this course. The Sheriff of Cook county, who is present, will please serve the gentlemen whom he will find named in the writ." The Sheriff then proceeded to serve his writs in due form, his entrance being greeted with loud and continued applause by the audience, thus giving unmistakable evidence of the sympathies of a large majority. As soon as he could be heard, the President demanded order, and said if such demonstrations should again occur he would order the house cleared. The Court then retired for consultation, and on returning announced an adjournment until two P. M. to-morrow.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Lords, to-night, there was a full attendance, and many members of the House of Commons were present. The consideration of the amendments to the Irish Church bill was resumed.

Earl Granville opened the debate by stating that her Majesty's Ministers regarded the vote of Tuesday night as one of very grave character, but they were unwilling to prevent the consideration of the other amendments to the bill, and were anxious to conduct the discussion in a spirit of peace and conciliation. He proposed the reinsertion of the original date of disestablishment, namely, January 1, 1871, but should not insist on a division, and if the motion was contrary to the feeling of the House he would withdraw it.

Lord Cairns said that since the adjournment he had had a conference with Earl Granville. He (Lord Cairns) thought the amendments remaining few and capable of solution. He was glad to find Earl Granville was actuated by a similar spirit. Nothing could be more culpable on either side than to encourage or protract a controversy on a measure of this kind, where the materials for a solution were at hand. With that view and that sentiment, everything which took place at the conference accorded. He argued that the question of date was of secondary importance, and declared that he was ready to accept the original date. He advised the Lords not to insist on residences or commutation of annuities. If three-fourths of a diocese were willing to commute, they would have twelve instead of seven per cent. added.

The question with respect to the disposition of the surplus might be left over; but power should be given to Parliament to apply a portion of the fund to the alleviation of unavoidable calamity. He concluded by admitting that he still had strong objections to the bill; but, if it was to pass at all, it was not for the interest of the country or the Church to prolong the struggle on minor details.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Russell and other leading peers, accepted the compromise, and praised the conduct of Lord Cairns in the present emergency. The motion for the restoration of the original date of disestablishment was agreed to, and the other amendments were disposed of according to the terms of compromise. Clause 68 was altered, so that none of the surplus shall be applied without the separate and distinct sanction of Parliament.

Earl Brandon and the Bishop of Tuam protested against the compromise.

Earl Granville thanked Lord Cairns for the frankness with which he had entered into confidential communication with the government in order to smooth down the difficulties in the way of the bill.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times, alluding to the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland, says that centuries of misrule have planted perverse views in the Irish peasants' breasts, which must disappear under beneficent and enlightened legislation. For this reason, we trust in such measures of justice as the Irish Church bill, which should not be left unsettled a moment longer than can be avoided. Until it is settled, there is little hope for tranquillity in Ireland, and the gravest results are to be apprehended from a temporary postponement. Heavy, indeed, is the responsibility of those who have the power to rescue this measure from delay.

PARIS, July 22.—The Ministerial Council have prepared and presented to the Emperor the basis of a *Senatus Consultum*, giving effect to the political reforms proposed in the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif. Since the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif, the Deputies of the left have held a meeting to consider what action they should take under the circumstances. M. Thiers presented and explained his protest against the attitude of the government toward the Chamber, and then proceeded to develop the programme of political reform, but the propositions were considered too monarchical by the Democrats and were rejected.

Jules Favre advocated silence for the present, and others favored a dissolution of the Chamber. The meeting adjourned without arriving at any conclusion.

HAVANA, July 22.—Two citizens of the United States, named Printado and Cabias, who have been in prison since February, and Senor Guierrez, a Mexican, have been released through the intercession of the American Consul. The Aldamas mansion in this city, confiscated by the government, has been turned into a casino for the officers of the volunteers. The total number of estates belonging to rebels which have been embargoed by the government to this date is 1200. Advices from Fernando Po represent that the Cuban prisoners are in good health.

Arrived, steamship Eagle, from New York.

OBITUARY.

John A. Roebling.

The death of John A. Roebling, Esq., the distinguished engineer, which has been expected for some days past, took place this forenoon. He had been suffering for some days from an injury to his foot, resulting in the loss of the toes, when gangrene set in and rendered recovery impossible. Mr. Roebling was a native of Mulhausen, in Thuringia, and was born June 12, 1806. He was educated at the Royal Polytechnic School at Berlin, graduating with the degree of civil engineer. After graduation he served the government for three years in the superintendence of public works in Westphalia, and then emigrated, at the age of twenty-five, to this country. His first home was near Pittsburg, Pa., where he commenced the feats of engineering which have made his name world famous. His first work was in improving the Beaver river, Ohio, by a canal and slack-water. In this and similar enterprises, Mr. Roebling spent several years, leaving them to engage in the manufacture of iron wire, a business which he has never quit, and which has made him one of the wealthiest men in the country. His great reputation was won in the building of aqueducts and bridges supported by wire cables. His first work of this kind, the building of an aqueduct across the Allegheny river, was done in the winter of 1844-45, amid great opposition and ridicule. Since then he has erected numerous structures of the same sort in all parts of the country. The most noted of these bridges are that over the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, the Niagara Suspension Bridge, with a span of 825 feet, which was finished in 1855, and the bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati, which has a span of 1005 feet, and was finished in 1867. At the time of the accident which led to his death, Mr. Roebling was making preparations for the erection of the bridge between this city and Brooklyn, which was to eclipse all his previous works. This work will probably now be entrusted to his son, Colonel Washington Roebling.

In personal appearance Mr. Roebling was very striking. He was of medium height, had grey blue eyes, and a remarkably intelligent and pleasant countenance. His place in his profession will be difficult to fill.—*N. Y. Evening Post of yesterday.*

Personalities.

—Blot is in Hartford.

—The Muhlbach is ill.

—Liszt is writing a history of music.

—Waldeck, still a good artist, is 103.

—Risley's Japs are performing in London.

—Edwin Adams soon will go to California.

—Goldwin Smith is to lecture in Cleveland.

—General and Miss Sherman are in Boston.

—L. P. Morton entertains Sheridan at Newport.

—Ole Bull is about to go to Christiania, his Norway home.

—Brown is to put up a portrait of Rev. Dr. Brown Sears.

—Boucicault and Webster have taken four London theatres jointly.

—General R. E. Lee is at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia.

—The widow of the late Ball Hughes has been presented with $35,000.

—Anna E. Dickinson is called ox-eyed by a California critic. The Homeric beast!

—Henry Debolt, late Treasurer of Hamilton county (Cincinnati), Ohio, is dead.

—Hon. E. H. Roberts, of the Utica *Herald*, has been LL.D.'d by Hamilton College.

—Mr. John Elderkin, who knows all about horses, is writing them up for *Haney's Journal*.

—Garibaldi is gradually dying, and within four months the obituaries of him will be in order.

—Bulwer is very infirm, and is seldom seen in the House of Lords.

—The Rev. J. C. Fletcher, author of the standard work on Brazil, sailed yesterday for Portugal, to enter upon the duties of his Consulate at Oporto.

—Professor J. D. Whitney, of the Harvard Scientific School, has been visiting Lake Superior mining region with a party of fourteen students, and is now among the mines of Colorado.

—Mrs. M. E. Joslyn Gage, Secretary of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, purposes to canvass the State and organize county conventions during the coming election.

—One of the best mechanics in the rake factory at Mount Holly, Vermont, is a blind man named Warren. He can adjust the most complicated machinery and perform any kind of labor required in the establishment.

—Miss Kinch, daughter of the Governor of Moxpeth jail, released an interesting convict while her father was away, carried him off in a cab, and married him instantly. Probably she had been reading "Foul Play."

—The German Kapellmeister Tschirsch, who crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of attending the Baltimore Sængerfest, has been gloriously feted by his compatriots, and has now gone to the Rochester singing festival.

—The rumored marriage of Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren, the sister of Mrs. General Tom Thumb, is officially contradicted. If Mr. Barnum is to be trusted, the Commodore, when Miss Lavinia Warren was married, devoted himself to perpetual celibacy. Miss Minnie is at home with her parents in Middleborough, Massachusetts.

—Jules Janin has grown enormously fat of late years. Dumas relates in his "Memoires" that Mad'lle Georges, the actress, had a pet pig which also grew to be of immense size, and one night at a supper, after the performance at the Odeon, a discussion arose whether M. Janin or the pig weighed the more. Scales were procured, and the question was settled on the spot, but we cannot say which proved the heavier.

—They raise money in Memphis for reprieving murderers by giving public balls.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are building forty new passenger cars.

—Schuylkill county, Pa., has had an increase of 86,000 in population in 38 years.

—Ambition to draw her corsets one inch tighter; killed Orlina Lyberger in Indianapolis.

—Some of the members of the Jersey city Board of Education were recently guilty of improper conduct at a funeral.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 48	MOON RISES	— —
SUN SETS	7 24	HIGH WATER	1 50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	July 3
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 9
European	Liverpool	Quebec	July 10
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 13
Danau	Southampton	New York	July 13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July 14
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	July 15

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Paraguay	New York	London	July 24
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 24
France	New York	Liverpool	July 24
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	July 25
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 31
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23
Gulf Stream	New York	New Orleans	July 24
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	July 24
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Sir Colin Campbell, Murray, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, G. C. Carson & Co.

Brig J. Means, Wells, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr J. Moulton, Crowley, Sangus, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

Schr Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr Watauga, Lawrence, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Trenton, Martin, Hatteras, N. C., via Baltimore, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Jos. Parker, Lewis, Hatteras, N. C., via Baltimore, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Rebecca, Smith, Washington, D. C., Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Samuel Castner, Robinson, Dighton, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Bath, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, Gloucester, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig J. Means, Wells, 12 days from Boston via New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Samuel Castner, Robinson, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, 4 days from Newburyport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Ettie Hall, Manson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr H. J. Connor, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, from Fall River.

Schr Sarah Bernice, Proctor, from New York.

Schr J. Moulton, Crowley, from New Haven.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 23.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—

Annie and Milton, with lumber to Woolverton & Tinsman.

G. B. Moore, with lumber to Henry Croskey.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 22.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

New Era, with rye, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

G. B. Stuart; Andy Johnson; A. C. Conde; Luan; O. L. Nims; J. Van Buren; R. J. Chard; D. Megann; E. B. Timmons; and National, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 23.—The barges John Hawkins, with coal, and Owen Brady, with guano, left this morning for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Steamship James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 20th instant.

Barque Irma, Cummins, cleared at New York 21st inst., for Fort Morant.

Barque Acacia, Robinson, hence, at Matanzas 12th inst.

Barque Golden West, Brown, sailed from Cardenas 15th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Andes, Sheppard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 13th inst.

Barque Pauline, Kruger, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Brig C. W. Ring, Ayers, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Star of Wales, Jeanes, hence, at Bristol, Eng., 8th instant.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, hence, was at Ponce 9th inst., for a United States port.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 10th inst.

Brig R. C. Wright, Walker, hence, at St. Thomas 3d inst. via Barbados, and sailed 4th for Jamaica, to load for Baltimore.

Brigs Alice Franklin, J. A. Brown, and Maggie E. Gray, for a port in the United States, were at Ponce 9th inst.

Schrs C. P. Stickney, Mathis, and Lena Hunter, Perry, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 19th inst.

Schr New Jersey, Baker, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.

Schr William and James, Outten, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.

Schr Walton, Osborn, hence, at Newburyport 20th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Charleston Bar Lightship has resumed her station on the Bar, in place of Relief. She is painted white, with Charleston Bar in black letters painted on her side.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25f

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 25 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 49,237 for one share of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to me, and dated May 1, 1868, the same having been lost or destroyed.
7 16 fs 4w W. M. THACKARA.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.
THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICERS:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Philadelphia, Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Philadelphia, Assistant Medical Director.
This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence
5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.
This Company affords to its Policy-Holders
PERFECT SECURITY
By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS
RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25f

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 9 fmwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock
Business Agent and Treasurer.....JOSEPH D. MURPHY
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
"BRYANT'S MINSTRELS."
THE FAVORITE TROUPE OF AMERICA,
under the personal direction of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who appears each evening.
Opening Night, MONDAY, July 26, 1869. 7 22 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street, THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are vited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

SHIPPING.

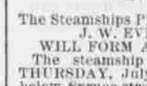
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 27, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 11 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, July 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 17, below Spruce street.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 1f DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 2 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages i

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

We have received a polite note from one of the gentlemen connected with the Navy Department, enclosing several documents referring to the points which were alleged against the management of the navy in these columns a few days ago. These were, specifically, Admiral Porter's administration of the Naval Academy, the contest between the staff and the line officers, and the changing of the names of the national vessels, and we see nothing in any of the evidence furnished by the department to refute what has been said. With regard to the administration of the Naval Academy, we have the report of the Board of Visitors who attended the annual examination, and saw nothing but what was highly commendatory. Did any Board of Visitors ever see anything to find fault with on such occasions? Their position is esteemed a complimentary one, and they are expected to be complimentary. No examination of any school is a fair test of its efficiency, and there is yet to be found the person, who is at all informed upon the matter, who will assert that the Annapolis School will at all compare with West Point in the thoroughness of its course, the efficiency of its discipline, or the competency of its graduates. Improvements and additions have been made to the buildings and grounds since Admiral Porter has been in charge of the Academy; but has he advanced the standard of scholarship so that it will compare with that of the Military Academy?

The squabble between the line and staff officers is of long standing; it was commenced many years ago by the surgeons, before there were any paymasters or engineers in the service, and it has been continued with unremitted bitterness ever since, to the injury and discredit of the navy. There have been many foolish things said on both sides, and the controversy on the part of the staff officers has not always been carried on in that courteous spirit that should influence such matters. At the same time, the line officers have arrogated to themselves the position that "the graduates of the Naval Academy are the navy," and the officers of the staff are looked upon as outsiders and interlopers, who have "crept in at the hawse-hole," and who consequently are not to be considered as having any specific rights. Admiral Porter may not be responsible for the recent changes that were made in the status of the staff officers, but it is certainly remarkable that such marked changes should be made just when he obtained the control of the Navy Department. If we understand this question, the staff officers of the navy, surgeons, paymasters, and engineers, ask to be placed in exactly the same position as the staff of the army—nothing more nor less. They do not ask or wish military command, but they do ask that no invidious distinctions shall be made in their uniforms, and that they shall be accorded equal *social* rights and privileges with the line. This matter ought not to be left to the discretion of the Navy Department, but it should be regulated by an act of Congress that will prescribe exactly what the duties and privileges of each branch are. If this is done, there will be an end to a squabble that is discreditable to all concerned.

In reference to the change in the names of our naval vessels, our correspondent refers us to a very remarkable article on the subject which appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* yesterday. This explanation of the change in nomenclature is a curiosity in its way; and the most that can be said for it is, that if the Navy Department can make no other defense for the new nomenclature, the sooner it complies with the emphatically-expressed wishes of the country, and resumes the discarded names, the better it will be. The *Chronicle* says:—

"The fact is, a most senseless uproar was made about changing the names of some of our vessels of war. Seventeen of the number were changed to conform to the law of Congress, and others had their names altered to reintroduce into the service old names connected with the earliest traditions of the navy.

* * * * * * * *

"The Navy Department is soundly berated, because it has in some instances adopted the names of heathen gods; but in answer to this, it may be said that it would sound rather sacrilegious to name iron-clads after the prophets, or other holy personages mentioned in the Scriptures.

"For instance, the name of the Tonawanda was changed to Amphitrite, a well-known name in the United States navy. No one will venture to say that it would have been better to name the vessel Jeremiah, Daniel, or Joshua, the son of Nun, and so with the others. The name of the Waxsaw was changed to Niobe, who is known to everybody as the lady who had all her sons and daughters shot to death by the children of Latona, and is supposed in consequence to be continually weeping. It would not sound well to call the Waxsaw Rachel, although that lady was in somewhat of a like predicament with Niobe, viz., "weeping for her children." It must strike any one directly how beautiful it would be to have the Yankee Niobe drop one of her fifteen-inch tears into the bosom of the British frigate Latona; for the Waxsaw to perform such a feat would signify nothing.

* * * * * * * *

"The opponents of the present names claim that they are English. So are the names of Jones, Smith, and Brown—so are Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, etc.; and because of this are we not to read them or claim some property in them?

"We have as much respect for them as John Bull has.

"There is rather too much fastidiousness among the newspapers folks about the gods and goddesses. Would it not have been better to have been more squeamish when the names of Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee were given to our gunboats?

"The Choctaws, as a nation, went bodily into the Rebellion, and, although some of the others left the Rebels and joined us, they never so far redeemed themselves as to be entitled to have their names adopted in our navy.

"Leaving out the fact that the British have dared to take the names of some of the heathen gods for their ships, there can be nothing in the world more beautiful and appropriate than the names of mythological characters. The deeds of most of them were deeds of daring, and every schoolboy knows their history.

"'Tooke's Pantheon' is a book common in our schools, and people are not ashamed to have their children learn it. Every name in the heathen mythology conveys an idea at once. In our iron-clad Thunderer we at once catch the idea that she fires something more than gunpowder, and the Terror is something of which to stand in awe.

"The Ætna, Vesuvius, and Stromboli are appropriately named from the fact that they will pour out metaphorical lava on the heads of any indiscreet Britishers that may approach too near them."

We commend the above to the candid consideration of our readers. It is the first serious attempt that has been made to defend the Porter-Borie system of nomenclature, and we hope it will be the last. All that the *Chronicle* says on the subject only adds strength to the arguments of the other side, and it is about as absurdly amusing a specimen of begging the question as we have ever been fortunate enough to meet with. That some of the names adopted by Mr. Welles were "jaw-breakers" is true enough, but the majority of them were judiciously chosen, and they all had the emphatic merit of being distinctively American. Classical mythology has been rummaged entirely too much for names of every description, and it was a healthy sign for the Navy Department to discard it.

Of Admiral Porter's ability as an officer we entertain no question, but that he or any other officer of the navy is the proper person to manage the Navy Department we do not believe, more especially as he is entirely irresponsible. Since he has been the right-hand man of the Secretary, there have been nothing but murmurs and dissatisfaction in the service and out of it; and if Mr. Robeson possesses any qualifications for the position he holds, he will act judiciously by taking the reins into his own hands, and dispensing with the services of any but his legitimate assistants.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The Western papers, for a lack of something more exciting, are still engaged in an elaborate discussion of the proposition to remove the capital of the United States from Washington to some more central point, and by general consent they appear to have fixed unanimously upon St. Louis as the most favorable location. Chicago, for once in her greedy and boastful career, does not present any claim to the honor; in fact, the papers of the Garden City are, if anything, more anxious than are those of St. Louis in insisting upon the peculiar and numberless advantages which are possessed by the latter as a site for the seat of our Central Government.

And now the *Tribune* raises its voice, and, with none of that magnanimity which has characterized the journals of Chicago and other ambitious Western cities, insists that, if the capital must be removed, under any and all circumstances New York is the only suitable place in the length and breadth of the land for it. But imagine the result which would follow such a suicidal arrangement on both sides! New York as well as Congress would suffer innumerable and almost indefinable disasters, in case they were unhappily brought into conjunction. In the first place, no sooner would the first session of Congress after the removal be opened, than the defeated Democratic candidate for the Speakership of the House would go before the immaculate Judge Barnard and sue out an injunction restraining the successful Republican from entering upon the discharge of his duties. Thereupon, in pure and simple self-defense, the Speaker would be forced to appeal to Judge Cardoza, and obtain from him an injunction restraining his rival and Judge Barnard from proceeding any further in the case. Then would come a counter-blast from Judge Sutherland, declaring that neither of the other courts had jurisdiction in the matter, and throwing the whole controversy back to its original status. Defeated, but not dismayed, the Democratic aspirant to the honors of the Speakership would then present himself before Judge McCunn, who would not hesitate a half-second in granting him all the writs that he might desire. Then Recorder Hackett would loom up in turn, and with his well-known contempt for Democratic precedents would grant a counter injunction, and finally the case would be brought before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, who would, as a matter of course, declare that neither the State nor the Federal judiciary had anything to do with the matter. This contest would consume four or five months of the most valuable time at the disposal of Congress, and no sooner would the organization of the House be perfected than fresh troubles would be sprung upon it. Some degenerate renegade of a carpet-bagger from Texas or Mississippi would contest the seat of the only true and original carpet-bagger who had been legally elected. Congress, of course, would throw cold water on his claims by a strict party vote, and he would at once rush before Judge Barnard and obtain a writ of mandamus, authoritatively commanding Congress to give him the disputed seat. Congress, of course, would repudiate the jurisdiction of the court and pay no attention to the writ, and some sultry evening in June, which would by this time be upon the members, and necessitate the holding of night sessions to enable them to finish the work of the first term before the beginning of the second, the whole kit and caboodle of them would be nabbed by a posse of murderous deputy sheriffs, and locked up in Ludlow street jail, on the charge of being in contempt of court.

Meanwhile, by their notoriously vicious practices, the members of the National Legislature would corrupt, by their associations, the virtuous Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the metropolis, and that city would soon degenerate from its present pure and lofty political standard into the most abominable sink of iniquity on the face of the earth. Congressmen and Councilmen would then walk arm-in-arm up and down Broadway and the Bowery; would entice each other into Niblo's, to see the horrid and shocking performances of the English blondes; would pass their Sundays in drinking "cold coffee," in utter defiance of the Excise law; would pass the night in breaking each other's heads with beer glasses, and the day in sleeping off their stupors; would, in fact, and in general terms, make New York howl as it never howled before, or as Rome was made to howl by the orgies of disreputable pagans in the olden time.

Clearly, it would never do to remove the capital to New York. Washington is bad enough, and the Government of the country while administered from that point is but a trifle better than it ought to be. But New York as the National Capital would be infinitely and indefinitely worse, and the country in less than a year would go to the dogs—and the worst sort of dogs, at that. The upshot of the whole matter is simply that, if Washington is to be despoiled of her honors, profits, and privileges as the seat of government, Philadelphia is the unfortunate city upon which they must fall. Philadelphia was, once upon a time, the Federal capital, and it should never have been removed from this to any other place. Now that the question of still another removal is being agitated, if anything comes of the discussion we sincerely trust that it will result in the correction of the serious mistake which was made when the Quaker City was forsaken for the town of magnificent dimensions and a munificence of dirt on the banks of the Potomac. The whole thing is as patent to a reasonable creature as the shocking old white hat which at this moment protects the bald pate of Horace Greeley from the blistering rays of the July sun.

NOT THE FASHION WITH US.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, in referring to the selection of Lord Howden—whom it styles "a clever and experienced diplomatist"—as English Minister to Spain, states that "there is probably no other living Englishman so well conversant with the language, literature, institutions, and public men of Spain." The New York *Times* truthfully remarks that "in this country these would be considered curious reasons to urge in favor any diplomatic appointment." When Mr. Motley was sent to Austria, there was some attention paid by our Government to the eternal fitness of things, and the same may be said of the selection of Mr. Tuckerman as our Minister to Greece. But these are the only two instances that we can call to mind, in the recent history of the country, in which an acquaintance with the "language, literature, institutions, and public men" of a foreign country were given noticeable consideration by the Government in the selection of its representatives abroad. When John P. Hale attempted to defend himself against the scandal which has, either justly or unjustly, been attached to his residence in Madrid, he could begin his appeal to the people of his own country only by confessing that, on his arrival in Spain, he was "of course" ignorant of everything pertaining to the country at whose capital he was to represent us. It may be that President Grant has made an improvement in this particular mission by the appointment of General Sickles, but we are obliged to express the gravest kind of doubt upon the matter.

BELLS!

Rhetoricians tell us a great deal of the "harmony of sound and sense:" to mortals less highly endowed, sound often seems more closely allied with nonsense. For example, Mr. A. lives near a church whose bell weighs many hundred pounds. The church has two night services every week, perhaps three. Mr. A.'s child *will* go to sleep before the hour of service, but, being unwell, sleeps restlessly, and wakes in a fright whenever there is a noise in the street. Suddenly, every pound of metal in the bell—nay, its every atom—begins to vibrate under the ponderous hammer. What mother in Philadelphia does not know the result upon "baby?" Mrs. A., whose eyes fill with tears as she tells us the story, knows that her delicately-nerved, sensitive little one went to heaven from a horrid convulsion that is chargeable to the neighboring church bell. Or, suppose Mr. A. to live near the State House, and his child to be five or six years old, but of nervous constitution. At every signal from the telegraph operator below the bell over, Independence Hall gives forth the most deafening din, to inform Philadelphia that a frame shed somewhere *was* on fire. That the hour is 1 A. M. does not relieve the ringer of the necessity of making all the usual noise, and the child near by must cry and sob till the clamor ceases, and then, perhaps, lie awake for several hours. Who has not seen the effect of this torture carried into later life and down to the grave?

If we consider how many churches, police stations, engine houses, manufactories and school buildings have bells, and then add to these instances of children the many old, sick, and morbidly nervous people, persons prostrated by fever, whose only cure is "perfect quiet," and the many other victims of the ills of flesh, we surely have, in a population of 800,000, cases enough to make good our argument, and that, too, if we take almost any day or the vicinity of any bell.

But this nuisance goes further. It is the source of many worries, also, as well as actual injuries. A student deep in a puzzle with whose solution he hopes to enlighten the world, or a writer under the full inspiration so necessary to successful work, has crept into his den, safe, he thinks, from the noise outside. Poor fool! A parade comes along the street, and a church "over the way" has lent its chimes to the paraders. The proper ringer is busy, and the bells are janged and jarred together, therefore, by an inexperienced person, till the poor student or writer shuts his books, puts away his papers, and goes where he cannot hear "that bell." His opportunity is gone, to return when? Or, tired out with nigh-work, he sinks into bed at 1 or 2 o'clock. For one hour he tosses, two or three he sleeps "by snatches," and just as his true rest begins, the bell of a church not ten doors off peals through the air. It is six o'clock, and this bell must say so, though it is yet dark and hardly a footstep breaks the silence of the street. And so, one rides to Germantown or Chestnut Hill. The train does not leave the depot, before the engine-bell begins to toll, and continues tolling until the train is a street or two beyond Columbia avenue. At last it stops, but just then another train comes down the road. Its bell is rung and its whistle blown vociferously until it is past.

This infliction is one that need not be tolerated unless our citizens wish it. In London, fires are put out without one stroke of a bell, and in Boston there is an ordinance which forbids the ringing of church bells. In times when clocks were scarce and dear, there was the ground of necessity for these outrages upon the community; but now every schoolboy carries his watch. Do the employes of a factory which has neither steam nor bell fail to discover when the dinner hour comes? Why, then, should there be any whistles or bells to annoy a neighborhood? If the nuisance is not abated, we may come to the pass of calling political meetings or partisan mobs together with our State House bell, as the citizens of a Western town were recently summoned to tear up the tracks of an unpopular railroad. Bells sung by Poe, may, perhaps make harmony; rung by muscular arms, they make discord.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMANSHIP.

The great and all-absorbing question as to who should manage the Democratic coffee-pot during the ensuing campaign has at last been settled. There was a decided row in the Harrisburg convention over the matter, one faction desiring to have the chairman of the State Central Committee elected by ballot, while another wished the choice to be left with the candidates themselves. The latter finally prevailed. Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield county, who has held the position for three or four years past, although very active in turning out coffee-colored naturalization papers, has not given entire satisfaction to the rank and file of the party. For this reason he was counted out of the competition, but presented a candidate in the person of Mr. B. Frank Myers, one of the editors of the Harrisburg *Morning Patriot*. When his name was mentioned in the hearing of Alderman McMullin, that redoubtable leader of the city Democracy remarked that it was all right; that the west might as well have the chairman if she wished it, as Philadelphia would spend her own money as she saw fit, "any how."

Yet the Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., of this city, at once entered the race for the control of the coffee-pot, in defiance of the Alderman's injunction. Between the two Philadelphia rivals for the position there has long existed a bitter feud, and the selection of either of them by the candidates would have disgusted and disaffected the adherents of the other. The selection of Mr. Myers was equally objectionable, for he was clearly understood to be a mere automaton, with the wires and strings in the hands of Senator Wallace. In this dilemma, it appears that Messrs. Packer and Pershing have hit upon the bold device of selecting a new man, and Hon. William A. Galbraith, of Erie county, is the one they have fixed upon. Under his leadership they hope to unite all the factions of the party, and sail into power over an unruffled sea. Time will show to what extent they have been able to penetrate the future. But there is certainly a great deal of fitness in the appointment of Galbraith. He comes from the extreme western part of the State, and the west was understood to be under the thumb of Cass. Galbraith, however, broke loose from the Cass phalanx before the convention assembled, declared for Packer, carried his county delegation with him, and worked with a will to secure the defeat of his section. To him, perhaps more than to any other man in the convention, Judge Packer was indebted for his nomination, and now he has his reward. Mr. Galbraith is a very genial sort of a person, but time alone will show whether he possesses those peculiar qualifications which are rendered essential by the very peculiar kind of work which falls to the lot of a Democratic Chairman in a closely contested campaign.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, habrasda da do su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde, DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, R. KNOX MILLER. 7 14 12t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f26t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS AND other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 3mwf§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th f s§ For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Sts. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 23d inst. The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date. SAMUEL P. BUHN, 7 15 17 19 21 23 5t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened. 7 21 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. Trenton, July 19, 1869. 7 21 11t

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax. MATTHIAS MARIS, 7 12 12t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 7 1 26t Treasurer.

$25.000—MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEman desirous of retiring from business will sell his interest in one of large-t and oldest established hardware houses in Mobile, comprising one-third of the whole business To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business in the South, this offers an excellent opportunity. Address HARDWARE, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 22 12t

CLOTHING.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE OUT OF TOWN!

A voice from the ocean
Comes up to the town,
"Ho! folks in the city!
You'd better come down!

"Come down and be merry,
Come down, for it's grand,
How we're frisking about
In the surf and the sand!"

See the thousands and thousands
Of folks at the shore,
But there's room in abundance
For some thousands more.

Why look ye so happy,
Ye jolly folks all?
"WE'VE PURCHASED OUR CLOTHING
AT GREAT BROWN HALL."

That's enough to make a man

HAPPY,

Whether he goes to the sea-side, or stays at

HOME.

To be happy, either at home or abroad,

BUY SUMMER CLOTHING

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

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1115.—HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS, No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c. R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50. Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7. Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5. Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady. Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50. Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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TURNIP SEEDS—CROP 1869—GROWN by us from pure stock and warranted. ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Warehouse, 7 22 6t§ Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 8 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes. Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 6

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE. MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO., NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET, (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA, No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof. Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

REMOVAL. MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES, No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call. 6 16 wfs2m4p

REMOVAL. T. W. & M. BROWN & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, Nos. 311 and 313 CHESNUT Street, 7 16 fmw6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

906. 906. 906. ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of "HUMAN HAIR." He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it. N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and will be dealt with according to law. 7 14 19t4p

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1869.

Possibly the readers of THE TELEGRAPH may remember a paragraph that a few months ago made the rounds of the principal newspapers in this country and in Europe, and which had relation to

A Beautiful Bouquetiere

who had created a great sensation in Paris. The story was eminently a Parisian one. The *bouquetiere* was an embryo Cora Pearl. Every one said that the sensation could not have happened out of Paris. Every one was wrong, however. The sensation *has* happened out of Paris. It has happened on a ferry-boat between this city and Brooklyn. At 5 o'clock of any afternoon cross on one of these ferry-boats, the Union, for instance, at the foot of Fulton street, and you shall see a sight which will give you a high idea of one of two things—the *nonchalant* depravity of male residents on Brooklyn Heights, or the ingenuous tribute which our ferry-crossers pay to youth and beauty. At that hour a youthful *bouquetiere* of remarkable beauty, and not more than seventeen, is to be seen offering her nosegays for sale, and apparently unconscious of the warm glances showered upon her. She is not a *blonde*, she is not a *brunette*. She has brown hair and hazel eyes, and remarkably red sensuous lips. Her skin is as soft and sweet as petals of the magnolia. Her dress is plain and neat, and just short enough to reveal half an inch of white ankle losing itself in coarse but well-fitting shoes. The girl is a born coquette, virtuous as yet, but intensely vain, and on the road to ruin I said she was unconscious of the warm looks showered upon her. Close scrutiny, however, will detect that she is but too well aware of them, and that she knows how to distinguish between those whom it will be worth her while to remember, and those whose acquaintanceship can confer no sort of prestige upon her. The slight compression of the proud and pouting lips, the soft curl which sometimes moves them, an occasional almost imperceptible toss of the neat Greek head or shrug of the hidden shoulders, whose outlines are elaborately indicated beneath the thin tight dress, a momentary toying with the single rosebud pinned ostentatiously upon the centre of a bosom whose tender half-maturity belongs, as yet, neither to girlhood nor womanhood—these are little evidences of self-consciousness which prove that the damsel is not unaware of her very great attractiveness. No one knows her name, but she goes by the name of the Brooklyn *Bouquetiere*. She has the finest and freshest nosegays that are to be culled in the suburbs of New York; sells them for twice as much as other flower-girls, and gets her price without its being grudged. Already her pensive eyes are illuminated with sad glory, premonitory of a swiftly advancing fate. The life of a *bouquetiere* is not long for her. A few days, or a few weeks, and the ferry side will know her no more. I shall see hers plendidly equipped driving through the park, and intoxicated with the entrance to a career from which there is no return, in company with hundreds of others. I cross that ferry at night, and gaze upon that sweet young thing—as pure, as fragrant, as fresh, as yet, as the flowers she offers for sale—the vista that is to be her future unrolls itself before me, and I survey her rapid transit through the various levels of a palace, a brothel, a hospital, and a grave.

This is the sermon read to me this morning by the bouquet I bought of her last night, and which now breathes forth its perfumed, moralizings from its vase of fresh water.

An Aggravated Case of Aurora Floydism

has occurred down on Long Island. Miss Braddon has written in vain, and the notorious Dean-Boker case having resulted in the highest pitch of earthly happiness to the parties most interested, has utterly failed to point the moral which was anticipated from it. I regret to announce, therefore, that another young female of good family and great expectations has jeopardized her relations with society by falling in love and eloping with her father's coachman. In order to fully understand the incidents about to be mentioned, I must request the reader (as the novelists say) to step back with me for a period of six months. At that era a young man named Corson made his appearance among the then snow-clad verdancies of Glen Cove, and after wandering about in a demoralized and listless manner, succeeded in finding a situation as coachman in a family that shall be nameless, for two reasons. The first of these is that I have a great respect for the family whom the affliction has befallen; and the second is that I don't know what the name is. Mr. Coachman Corson was young, well-made, and not bad-looking. Ditto his employer's only daughter, who was likewise a girl of spirit, and as plump as a partridge. He thought of her in stable and out of stable, and the unstable nature of her possible regard for him formed the stable—the *staple*, I should say—of his conversation. He used to imagine that he was curling her hair, while he was only currying his mare, and on the frequent occasions when, as the young lady was going horseback riding, she gave him her foot for him to assist her in the stirrup, he used to wonder if the time would ever come when Alvernon (that is the young lady's Christian name) would offer him her *hand*. The time did come, A Mrs. Corson was recently created whose husband is no other than the coachman in question. Society at Glen Cove is scandalized. Considering the lowly position he held, young C. was extremely fascinating of manner. Being a coachman, there is no impropriety in saying that he wore the "livery" of heaven to serve the devil in.

The S. P. C. A. has got out a truck for

The Removal of all Sick and Disabled Animals

found in the streets. It is a four-wheeled wagon, elevated on springs about one and a half feet from the ground, and is quite large enough to comfortably hold an ox or a horse. The bottom of the wagon runs on rollers, and, when brought into use, is run out behind, receives its burden, and is then drawn up into the wagon again by means of a windlass in front. The six that are in process of building by the society will be completed by the beginning of August. One is intended for Williamsburg, one for Brooklyn, and four for this city. They would be admirable institutions for the relief of drunken men, who are frequently as ill-treated under the clubs of the police as the lower animals under the whips and bludgeons of drivers.

New York Amusements.

As is to be expected, everything in the way of amusements is extremely dull. The last nights of Lydia Thompson are announced, but the announcement has not quickened the pulse of the forlorn audiences at Niblo's Garden in any perceptible degree. Early in October a "thoroughly American opera" is to be produced at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Its composer is Mr. E. B. Moore; the theme in an Indian one, I think; the title is *Mootla;* and Mr. E. de Nyse is the librettist. Madame Parepa had already wall-papered the city with the intelligence that on Sept. 15 her "Grand English Opera Company" will commence the season at the Academy of Music. Unfortunately for her, Miss Richings will be just two weeks in advance of her at the same place. Autumn will witness the commencement of a very marked change in theatrical taste. Serious French opera is talked of. A love of Shakespeare will replace the passion for *opera bouffe* and burlesque. Wallack is not going to forsake the legitimate. Miss Bateman will be here to neutralize the meretricious taste which the coarse anachronisms of Miss Western foster. After all, we are but going through an artistic education, and the day is advancing when all that is most excellent, in all departments of art, will become with us *l'amour* and not *la mode*—a proverbial antithesis which is borrowed from Patti.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11. Do. do. do. Youths', 9. Do. do. do. Boys', 6. HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. / BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINEST CLOTHING in the city at CHARLES STOKES', under Continental.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

DERANGEMENT OF THE BOWELS.—Judicious use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" in keeping the system in tone, and preventing derangement of the bowels, is almost beyond belief. Try them, and you will be convinced of the fact. For sale by Fred. Brown, Johnston, Holloway & Co., and other druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE WORLD GROWS WISER.—The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when, for every dereliction of duty, it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and (literally) returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemus Ward would have called the "main holt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient, and antibilious properties as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they arose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated, being aware of the fact, prefer the *building up* to the *knocking down* system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In summer, when the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the BITTERS should be taken as a protection against epidemic diseases.

OWING TO THE *LATENESS OF THE SEASON, THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK, and ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,*

we will reduce ALL OUR PRICES, and sell out our SUMMER STOCK, SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESIS, EVERYTHING, at a HEAVY DISCOUNT.

☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*

60 PER CENT. GREATER than ever before.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CARTERET—MECANN.—On Tuesday evening, June 1, at the residence of Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. GEORGE W. R. CARTERET to Miss MAGGIE MECANN, all of Philadelphia.

MANSFIELD—YOUNG.—On the 12th of July, by the Rev. William W. Taylor, Mr. FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD to Miss MARY YOUNG, all of this city.

PILLING—AIKEN.—On the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Arch Street M. E. Chapel, by Rev. John Ruth, Mr. GEORGE P. PILLING and Miss BELL AIKEN, both of this city.

WEAVER—SHAW.—On Sunday evening, July 18, by the Rev. William Augustus White, at St. Timothy's Rectory, Roxborough, Mr. CONRAD WEAVER to Miss MARY ANN SHAW, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, the 20th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of John Allison, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Gliding Star Temple, No. 19, of the Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 128 Grape street, Manayunk, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral to proceed to St. David's Church.

BUNTING.—On the morning of July 23, ELIZA C., infant daughter of William H. and Rachel C. Bunting, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, near Darby, on Monday, July 26, at 3 o'clock. **

GEDDES.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 22d instant, MARY C., wife of W. F. Geddes, and daughter of the late Captain Robert Clark, in the 65th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

HART.—This morning, of cholera infantum, HARRY WILLCOX, son of William B. and Hattie W. Hart, aged 6 months and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1811 North Thirteenth street, at 3 o'clock P. M., Sunday, the 5th inst. ***

REDSTREAKE.—On the 21st instant, ELIZA STILLEY REDSTREAKE, wife of the late John Redstreake, and daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Stilley, of Oak Hill, Delaware.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 517 Federal street, on First-day (Sunday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited. Services at Ebenezer M. E. Church. 55

PEDRICK.—On the evening of the 19th instant, Captain SILAS PEDRICK, aged 72 years.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1234 Beach street, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—PHOENIX LODGE, No. 139, A. Y. M.—The members of the Lodge and the Order in general are fraternally invited to meet at the MASONIC HALL Chesnut street, at 2½ o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, ROBERT H. GREEN.

By order of WILLIAM D. THOMAS, W. M.
E. P. LESCURE, Secretary.

JONES' One-Price Clothing House, No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor, 2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

DRY GOODS.

SECOND STORY DEPARTMENTS.

COOPER & CONARD, NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Boys' Thin Clothing At extra low prices.
Boys' Thin Clothing At extra low prices.

BATHING ROBES.

Our improved Bathing Robes Are a grand success.
Bathing Robes for Ladies.
Bathing Robes for Gentlemen.
Bathing Robes for Misses.
Bathing Robes for Children.
Bathing Caps—Bathing Caps.

LLAMA LACES.

Shetland and Llama Shawls.
Water-proof Cloaks.
Linen Wraps for Tourists.
Cloak and Shawl Room well stocked. 1 7 fsm

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET, AND No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE

PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.

NEW HANDKERCHIEFS, WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.

Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfmf

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET, ARE CLOSING OUT LAWNS, ORGANDIES, And Other Summer Dress Goods, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR THE LADIES. JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice from Paris of the very newest styles of fine Jet Jewelry, Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, etc. The rarest and most elegant ever offered in this market. At H. DIXON'S, 7 14 2p No. 21 South EIGHTH Street.

CHAMPION SAFES

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL B. GARRISON, Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO., NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 50,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed. Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 sptf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT, NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, 10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

A good fit may always be obtained.

NEW SPICED SALMON, FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 *

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 8 rp

LIFE INSURANCE.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1851.

Dividends Declared and Paid Annually on the Contribution Plan.

HON. C. RICE, President.
F. B. BACON, Secretary.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, Pennsylvania Director.
CHARLES M'LEAN KNOX, Manager.

POLICIES ARE NOT FORFEITED IN THE Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company

By failure to pay the premiums when due, but are continued in force by the NON-FORFEITURE LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS of April, 1861.

EXAMPLES:

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, AGE 35.

One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 2 years and 3 days.

Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 10 years and 56 days.

Ten Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 19 years and 24 days.

ORDINARY ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35, Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.

One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 3 years and 10 months.

Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 15 years.

TEN PAYMENT ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35, Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.

One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 6 years.

Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 36 years.

The following cases have occurred under the law at the Pennsylvania Agency of the Company:—

THOMAS SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, insured August 27, 1863, under Policy No. 7230, for $1000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium, and paying the cash part of his premium quarterly. He failed to pay the premium due February 27, 1867, and died April 27, 1867—two months after the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law.

ALSO,

A. H. HAMMELL, of Camden, N. J., insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,309, for $2000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium—he failed to pay his premium due March 11, 1868, and died May 9, 1869—one year and a half after his premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of his Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law, at the Pennsylvania office, June 19, 1869.

The "Insurance Monitor," of New York, has the following article in its issue of December 24, 1868:—

FULL INSURANCE.—The equity and beneficence of the Massachusetts statute, which makes all life policies good for the full term for which insurance had been paid—the over-payments of the first years being credited as upon a paid-up term policy, was singularly exemplified by a recent case at New Bedford—About five years ago, a citizen of New Bedford effected insurance upon his life for $5000. The premiums were paid regularly till June, 1867, when, for some reason, payments were discontinued. The assured recently died, when the company was notified of the death, and were asked if the policy was still in force under the statute of this State regulating the forfeiture of self-insurance policies. The reply is that the policy is valid, and the company, recognizing the claim, will pay the widow the amount insured, less the unpaid premium and the accrued interest thereon, amounting to about $350.

For books of the Company, blank forms of application, and any other information desired, apply to

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL, State Agent and Attorney for Pennsylvania, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner. In attendance at office daily, from 1 P. M. till 2 P. M.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868.

CAPITAL STOCK, NOTHING. PURELY MUTUAL

Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	$814,161 59
Loan Notes (with interest accrued)	630,125 55
United States Bonds	280,410 00
State and City Securities	90,890 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	66,177 54
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	68,525 00
328 Shares Bank Stocks	59,410 00
Real Estate owned by the Company	97,000 00
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	154 279 30
Deferred Premiums (on interest)	132 818 29
Office Furniture	4,705 09
Interest accrued on investments	34,082 12
Cash on hand and in Banks	15,809 16
Total assets, December 31, 1868	2,469,355 74
Receipts:—	
Amount of Cash Premiums received	556,988 45
Loan Notes	338,415 89
Interest on Investments and Rents	112,917 33
Disbursements:—	
Amount of losses paid during the year, including $22,500 unpaid the previous year	129,900 00
Paid for surrendered and lapsed Policies	84,348 10
Amount of Dividends paid to Policy Holders since August 1, 1868	39,636 84
Commissions paid to Agents	71,633 73
Paid for Agency Expenses, Printing, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Travelling Expenses	64,698 57
Paid for Reinsurance Premiums	330 98
Dividends unpaid in process of payment	183,690 35
Losses reported, but not due	69,900 00

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.

Be it remembered that on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public, and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $2,469,355 74; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of the said company.

(SEAL)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have affixed my official seal this fifth day of February, A. D. 1869.

7 19 mwf6t CHARLES MARSH, Notary Public.

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the d of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the sea

Persons wishing to engage rooms will app t

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or BROWN & WOELPPER, 6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Senta's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE, AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to

7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor. TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.

Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 20t

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.

A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.

Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE. 7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.

Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and desirable location, advantages seldom found on the seas M. J. JOY, 6 25 1m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms furnished throughout with spring beds.

Terms, $15 to $18 per week. 6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open. 7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island. 6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests. 6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Toll Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia. 6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel). CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., 6 23 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. MRS. M. QUIGLEY, 6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN. Terms to suit the times. 6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed. 6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON, 6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate. 6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests. LEEDS & DAVIS, 6 23 1m Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open. 6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week 6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly. A. T. HUTCHINSON, 6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders. 6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open. 6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m H. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. KEIM, 6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 5 6p

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE. Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.

H. W. FAWCETT, 7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. *WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.*

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc., address GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or J. H. DENNISON, 6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

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A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT, 6 28 1m Proprietor.

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PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean. 6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter. 6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

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PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH Cape May, 6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season. 6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

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OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

HYCENIA HOUSE, COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware, IS NOW OPEN.

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CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND, 6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170. 5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE, CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor, Formerly of the "Couronne."

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FOR LONG BRANCH, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

8:00 A. M. } DUE { 12:19 P. M.
2:00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6:12 P. M.

The French Barrister.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is publishing a racy series of sketches under the caption of "Men of the Second Empire." We quote the following description of "The Barrister:"—

It must have come within the personal experience of the reader that of five or six dozen bottles of beer placed together in company, one will occasionally distinguished itself from its fellows by bursting without apparent cause. As it is with bottles in general so it is with men, and as it is in particular with the bottle which bursts so it was with the barrister Maitre Andre Leon, who exploded one afternoon last winter without giving previous notice of his intentions. The day before the explosion there had been no perceptible difference between Maitre Leon and other bottles—that is, barristers. He had the same sort of look (thoughtful face and black whiskers), wore a gown of the same stuff, was every day to be seen pacing about the Salle des Pas Perdus in hungry impatience of briefs, and at the Cafe Voltaire, where his leisure took him of an evening, was usually to be descried dividing his attention in equal parts between a jug of beer and an Opposition paper. On the morning of the explosion no one who saw him walk down to the Palais de Justice would have said, "There's a man who's going to explode;" and yet by 6 o'clock that evening the name of Maitre Leon was in every mouth in Paris. At the cafe on the boulevards, where the flippant Jules takes his absinthe in the company of the frivolous Octave; the Cafe Anglaise and the Maison d'Or, where the Russian princes gaily spend all they have and a good deal over; at the three crack clubs—the Jockey, the Mirlitons, and the Moutards; at the theatres, at all the ministries, at every one of the police stations, and in every drawing-room, boudoir, and study—not excepting that of his Imperial Majesty—was the same question asked and reppated, "Have you read Andre Leon's speech? M. Emile de Girardin, whose brilliant language is always equal to the occasion, thus pictured the event in an article headed

ANDRE LEON.

"To be a man, and to feel oneself standing beside a gulf, immeasurable, unfathomable. To take out one's watch and say, 'It is three o'clock. The gulf is before me.' The gulf! The abyss! To take out one's watch an hour later and to say, 'It is four o'clock.' And to feel that the gulf has been crossed. Crossed! What has passed?—an hour? No; a gulf. And what is the gulf? The gulf is nothing—the gulf is everything. Why is the gulf nothing? Because genius clears it at a bound. Why is the gulf everything? Because it separates the herd from the elect; the many who toil unknown from the few who have been anointed famous by the golden finger of popularity. Maitre Andre Leon, thou hast crossed the gulf. I greet thee.—EM. DE G."

M. Victor Hugo was even more explicit. In one of those stirring epistles which he makes a point of sending to nations, princes, or humble individuals indiscriminately, he delivered himself as follows:—

"HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, Dec., 1868.—Citizen, hail!—On the giddy heights of the Peak of Teneriffe, where the rarefied air cuts the human breath like a razor, and whence the pebble of an ounce weight cast down by a careless hand cracks the head of the peasant below like a walnut shell—on the crest of that vast segment of rock which towers into the clouds of infinity, a vulture sits meditating over its prey, a mangled yet living dove. The Peak of Teneriffe is high; the vulture has nothing to fear. A rustic is ploughing in the distance, but he is reflecting that he has only six sous in his pocket. What cares he for the pigeon, that rustic? Further on, a woman is churning, but she sees her lover coming down the road; it would take more than a pigeon to attract her. Besides, had they both the will, it is only eagles who soar to where the vulture is sitting. The eagle—the bird of Jove! Courage allied to strength! Power wedded to speech! Eagles are rare; the vulture is safe. And yet, no; for the wail of the persecuted is the clarion which calls champions to the rescue. Amidst the shrieks of the wind an eagle starts from its eyrie, spreads its wings, flies over field and water, then with a defiant cry swoops down upon the peak beside the vulture. The vulture is black; the eagle is white. Both confront each other. But the glance of the vulture quails; he knows that the eagle has come to ask for the pigeon. Citizen, the pigeon is the bird of liberty torn from its cot on the night of the 2d of December, 1851. The vulture—never shall my pen soil itself by writing that name. The eagle is Andre Leon, thyself. Greeting and fraternity.—VICTOR HUGO."

To put all this into plain English, a certain Boquillon unfavorably known at the Prefecture de Police had been shouting "Vive le Republique!" That he thus shouted from very enlightened sympathy with liberal institutions is improbable, seeing that he had frequently been pressed into service to shout "Vive l'Empereur!" on festive occasions, and had always acquitted himself of the task with zeal—for a consideration of twenty sous. Boquillon had been oft imprisoned for offenses devoid of political interest, unless, indeed, his appropriation of purses and watches belonging to his neighbors be considered as only a rigid application of communistic principles. By trade he was nothing, and his education was incomplete. All he knew of the differences between one form of government and the other was that during the Republic of '48 a band of ex-gaol birds had installed themselves in the Tuileries and made merry with the late King's wines, whilst other bands had amused themselves by sacking the Palais Royal and destroying everything they could find in the way of pictures, fixtures, and furniture. As these amusements were just of the sort that Boquillon loved, and as there was no indulging in them under imperial rule, it is most likely that had it been put to him what sort of government he liked he would have cried, "Give me back '48." But it is only fair to add that he was not the man to court martyrdom for his convictions. Boquillon was always to be found in every row and riot; but at the first appearance of the police or military his sense of duty usually led him to retire amongst the foremost. It was not his fault if he had been caught shouting "Vive la Republique!" He had gone to a public meeting to enjoy himself, *i. e.*, interrupt the speakers. A policeman had expostulated and tried to silence him. Boquillon, who was drunk, had knocked the policeman down, shouting "Vive la Republique!" "A bas les tyrans!" and had then bolted. Unfortunately another policeman who was near had tripped him up, laid hold of him by the scruff of the neck, and hauled him off to the station.

This was a prosy adventure enough, and such little romance as it possessed was all destroyed the next day when Boquillon, become sober and penitent, declared with tears in his eyes that it was not he that had done it; that there was assuredly some mistake, that the police were his best friends, and that he hated the republic. The *juge d'instruction*, however, declined to accept this recantation. He was one of that pompous class of functionaries, all starch and stupidity, who seem to be forever devising how they may make the Government they serve ridiculous. Instead of simply handing Boquillon over to the magistrates on the charge of being drunk, disorderly, and assaulting the police, he with great solemnity committed that individual for trial on the charge of "uttering seditious cries, attempting to disturb public order, and entering into overt rebellion against the authorities." This was exactly as if he had taken a brush and whitewashed Boquillon from head to foot. Boquillon, indicted for drunkenness, would have excited the sympathy of no one; but Boquillon, arraigned for sedition, became at once a man to be proud of, a valiant soldier of liberty, a Republican who was persecuted for speaking his opinions aloud. Half the rising barristers in Paris competed for the honor of defending him. A political trial affords a pretext for a political speech, and it is by political speeches that rising men make their way. Andre Leon had long been looking for an occasion like this; he offered his services to Boquillon gratis, and sent him twenty francs to buy wine and sausages at the prison canteen. Boquillon, greatly touched by the twenty francs, accepted the offers of service, and with the grateful remembrance of the sausages upon him, put his case and his history entirely into Maitre Leon's hands.

Happily both for Maitre Leon and his client the case was one that had made some noise. Why is it, by the way, that some cases make such a noise, whilst others of equal importance make none at all? It is probably hazard. The public happened to be excited at the moment when Boquillon knocked the policeman down. A journalist, too, threw a dark hint on the occurrence by describing, in angry terms, the violence used in conveying Boquillon to the station. People talked bitterly of oppression. Nobody remembered the policeman's broken crown, but everybody remembered that the Republican Boquillon had had his head punched. This was enough to draw a sympathetic crowd on the day of the trial, and when Maitre Leon rose to address the Court on behalf of his "persecuted client," there were plenty of Boquillon's friends in the room all ready to applaud. Of course nobody will suppose that Maitre Andre Leon acquitted himself of his task by stating the facts of the case as they really happened, and proving to the court that Boquillon, being only an ill-conditioned drunkard, was unworthy to be classed in the category of political offenders. Had he made a manly, sensible speech of this sort, he might possibly have seen Boquillon's penalty reduced to a month's imprisonment; but what cared he either for Boquillon or his penalty? What he wanted was to cause a sensation, to give vent of a sudden to all the republican froth within him; to explode, in a word, like an indignant beer bottle. To this end he had prepared his speech a week beforehand, and Heaven only knows what despair he would have suffered had Boquillon died, escaped, or been pardoned before trial.

The speech, one is compelled to own it, was a master one. Tracing the career of Boquillon from his youth up, Maitre Leon described him as the pitiable victim of a corrupt social system. "Boquillon was six and twenty years old, that is, he was still a child, when Prince Bonaparte was elected President, and hardly a boy when the Second Empire was proclaimed. A gloom had therefore been cast over his days of innocence by the sinister events of those troublesome times. The success of the *coup d'etat* had led him to believe that violence was the great rule of life, that the only point was to succeed; and the impunity with which the sovereign had broken his oaths to the republic had convinced Boquillon that falsehood was permissible so long as it was bold and unscrupulous. As Boquillon grew up where should he look for examples of virtue? In the Senate? Why, all the Senators were men who had turn by turn been Legitimists, Orleanists, Republicans, and Imperialists. In the Corps Legislatif? Bak! What were the principles of an official candidate worth? Twelve thousand five hundred francs a year. At Court, then?" (Here Maitre Leon had a fit of ghastly mirth.) "At Court! At Court! No, Boquillon was a Republican; he knew right well what lessons were to be learned at Court. He was not a man to degrade his soul in Imperial antechambers." (Sensation in court. Protestations of the three judges. Ironic query on the part of Maitre Leon as to whether it was intended to gag the bar in the same way as the press. Suppressed applause. Collapse of the three judges.) Maitre Leon proceeded:—"And where was Boquillon to acquire notions of honesty? Was it by studying the budgets of MM. Fould and Magne, in which accounts were shamelessly cooked each year to show a fictitious surplus? And where was he to learn economy? By taking lessons of M. Haussmann, or by reading the history of the Mexican expedition? The sins of Boquillon," went on Maitre Leon, "had been throughout but the imitations of the crimes of those who governed him. In proportion as the rulers are honorable so will the people be honest. If Boquillon had been violent, thievish, and deceitful, it was because the Imperial Government had been his model, because the Imperial Government itself had only thriven by dint of violence, embezzlement, and deceit." (Renewed sensation and renewed protestations. M. le President remarks that if Maitre Leon does not moderate himself he will be told to sit down. Maitre Leon, who is excited, shrugs his shoulders, waves his hand defiantly, and starts off again.) "Thus Boquillon was a victim. A man whose brain had been warped by the influence of an evil government; a citizen whose talents and energies had been turned into a wrong channel, not by any fault of his own, but by that of the rulers already alluded to. But what would Boquillon not have been under a happier state of things?' Here Maitre Leon abandoned the denunciatory tone, and took to the pathetic. During half an hour he kept his audience breathless by the picture of the virtuous Boquillon flourishing under the shadow of republican institutions. "When a child he would have had for nothing a brilliant, ennobling education. Unpolluted by the influences of a depraved school of literature, he would have served his trade apprenticeship at the expense of the State, and entered life well fed, well taught, and contented. As a man he would have had none but elevating examples around him. Deceit, robbery, interested motives, would all have disappeared from the face of the country. Every man would have been his neighbor's brother. Fraternity and honesty would have been the universal rule—as in the United States, for instance. No need for prisons under such a Government; no need for policemen. After a well-spent and virtuous life Boquillon would have been rewarded by his fellow-citizens with a seat in the Legislative Assembly; freely chosen by universal suffrage, uncorrupted by the machinations of tyranny." All this was thrilling. Approving murmurs ran through the audience; Boquillon whimpered. The judges were moved. They condemned Boquillon to a year's imprisonment and a fine of fifty francs; but they looked with respect upon Maitre Leon, who left the court with his head erect and his eyes sparkling, whilst the crowd parted reverentially before him right and left, and followed him wonderingly into the streets.

An hour's speech, a life's triumph. I had known something of Maitre Leon before that great day, but I had never looked upon him as anything else but a very amusing Frenchman, very witty, and very skeptic. It had never struck me that he might be a republican, for it had not occurred to me that he had any political opinions at all. If I had given the subject a moment's thought, I should probably have reflected that he must be a liberal, for all French barristers are liberal, just as all French magistrates are conservative. When a student of law takes his gown, he at once makes his choice as to what he shall be. If he is ambitious of magisterial honors, he resigns himself to be a government servant. He begins by being appointed to a minor justiceship at twenty-three or twenty-four, and goes on rising step by step to the end of his life—that is, so long as he behaves himself. If, on the contrary, he elects to be a barrister, he knows that he will never be anything else but a barrister, for judges are not chosen from amongst the celebrities of the bar as in England. A barrister there has only one road by which to attain honors, and that is the political road. When he gets to be thirty-five or forty he dreams of the Corps Legislatif. His chances are better than anybody else's can be. A journalist has only his pen, and has seldom more than a few thousand readers. A barrister has an audience, and as his speeches, if important, are reported in all the papers, his readers can be numbered by the million. Under these circumstances, a barrister who would set up for anything else but a violent radical must either be very conscientious or very stupid. With universal suffrage to sail upon, he has only got to hoist the red flag and to go straight ahead. If his lungs are good; if he talks nonsense plausibly; if he promises to knock down everything; if he takes the part of labor against capital, and urges the claims of fustian and corduroy to sit side by side with broadcloth in the Legislative Assembly, he can snap his fingers and sing, "Io Triumphe!" He will be elected without fail, and may keep his place undisturbed so long as he does not lower his key and fall into the error of being "moderate."

The next time I saw Maitre Andre Leon after his remarkable speech, he had added a cubit to his stature. It was not the same man who used to frequent the Cafe Voltaire. He was one of the newly-chosen deputies of the Corps Legislatif. Two constituencies had elected him—heaven help the constituencies!—and in each case an old and valued liberal had been turned out for him. When we met I offered my congratulations and inquired after Boquillon. He had forgotten Boquillon, who was no doubt still in prison, but he had plenty of Boquillon's friends to think of, for he was besiged from morning till night by "Republicans" who wanted him to defend them gratis. "Is honesty at so low an ebb, then, amongst these gentlemen?" I asked. "Oh! their honesty's all right," answered Maitre Leon grimly; "only it's the police who oppress them; and that's why they get into trouble. You know what an *agent provocateur* is? Well, these rascals go prowling about until they light upon an inoffensive citizen, and then they dig him in the ribs. The citizen, of course, shouts 'Vive la Republique?'" "Why should a man who is dug in the ribs of course shout 'Vive la Republique!'" I interrupted. "I'm sure I don't know," he answered, "but they generally do, and they come to me to defend them." "And are you always fortunate enough to get them a year's imprisonment?" I went on. Maitre Leon looked at me a moment over his absinthe, and then laughed with some of the old spirit of the Cafe Voltaire. "Au diable!" he said, "vous etes tous les memes; vous ne voulez pas me prendre au serieux."

COLONEL POWELL.

Letters from His Exploring Expedition to June 7—Descent Into the Great Green River Canyon—No Accident Yet.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter from Colonel Powell, dated June 7, with others dated June 2 and 6. He was still descending Green river, passing through one canyon after another, but he gives his localities so indefinitely that they can hardly be understood. He writes from Flaming Gorge, on the Green river, June 2, as follows:—

On the 14th of May, at 1:30, we started from Green River City. The rations, instruments, etc., were so divided among the boats as to have a fair proportion of the several articles in each. This precaution was taken that we might not be seriously crippled by the loss of a boat. * * * We dropped down the river about seven miles, and went into camp, satisfied that our boats were quite manageable, and not overloaded, as we had feared they would be. * * * On the 26th we ran down to a point about two miles from the mouth of Henry's fork, where a *cache* of rations and instruments had been made last spring. We found everything as we had left it. * * * About 20 miles from Henry's fork a brilliant red gorge is seen. This is where the river enters the mountain range—the introductory canyon to a series made by the river through the range. We have named it Flaming Gorge. The cliffs or walls we have found to be 1200 feet high. You must not think of a mountain range as a line of peaks standing up out of the plains, but as a broad platform 50 or 60 miles wide, from which mountains have been carved by the waters. This plateau has been cut up by gulches, ravines, and canyons in a multitude of directions, and beautiful valleys are scattered about at varying altitudes. A mountains range is a mountain region, not a line of mountains. This first series of canyons we are about to explore is a river channel cut through such a range of mountains.

On June 6 Colonel Powell writes:—

We left camp at Flaming Gorge on the 30th of May, and quickly ran through the gorge; then wheeled to the left on the swiftly-gliding current into another canyon with a direct run of nearly a mile; then the river turned sharply around the point of a narrow cliff to the right, about 1500 feet high, and rolled in great waves back again to the west ford another mile, then became a quiet stream in a little valley. As this was our first experience with canyon rapids, we called it Canyon of the Rapids. Soon we entered another canyon in the grey rocks, and made a ride to the point where the river makes its grand turn to the east, and camped for the night.

The next day we started down through what we called Red Canyon, and soon came to rapids, which were made dangerous by huge rocks lying in the channel. So we ran ashore and let our boats down with lines. In the afternoon we came to more dangerous rapids and stopped to examine them, and found that we had to let down with lines and were on the wrong side of the river, but must first cross. No very easy matter in such a current, with dangerous rocks below and rapids above. First I sent the pioneer boat, Emma Dean, over to unload on the opposite bank; then she returned to get another load, and running back and forth she soon had nearly half the freight over. Then one of the large boats was manned and taken across, but carried down almost to the rocks in spite of hard rowing. The other boats soon followed, and we went into camp for the night. * * *

The day following we had an exciting ride. The river glided and rolled down the canyon at a wonderful rate. No rocks in the way to stop us, we made almost railroad speed. Here and there the water would rush into a narrow gorge, the rocks at the side roling it to the centre in great waves, and the boats would go leaping and bounding over these like things of life. We ran twelve miles in one hour, stoppages included. The distance was thought to be much more by others of the party. At last turning a point, we came to calm water, but with a threatening roar, in the distance. Gradually approaching this roar, we came to falls and tied up just above them on the left bank. Here we had to make a portage. We unloaded the boats, then fastening a long line to the bow and another to the stern of one, we moored it close to the edge of the falls. The stern line was taken below the falls and made fast, the bow line was taken by five or six men and the boat let down as long as they could hold it; then letting go, the boat ran over and was caught by the lower rope. Getting one boat over that night, we rested until morning; then made a trail among the rocks, packed the cargoes to a point below the falls, over the remaining boats, and were ready to start before noon. On a rock, by which our trail ran, was written "Ashley," with a date, one figure of which was obscure—some thinking it was 1825, others 1855. I had been told by old mountaineers of a party of men starting down the river, and Ashley was mentioned as one; and the story was that the boat was swamped, and some of the party drowned in the canyon below. This word "Ashley" is a warning to us, and we resolve on great caution. "Ashley Falls" is the name we have given the cataract.

Writing June 7, he proceeds:—On the 4th of June we came down into Brown's Hole. Half way down the valley a spur of the Red Mountain stretches across the river, which cuts a canyon through it. Here the walls are comparatively low, but vertical, and vast multitudes of swallows have built their adobe houses on their sides. So we call this Swallow Canyon. * * * On the 5th of June we reached the head of the canyon made by the river where it turns to the southwest and cuts through the southern half of the range. It was from this point that the last letter was written upon the summit of the cliff which formed the canyon. He sat on the same rock last year, he says, with Mrs. Powell. Beyond this there was mystery, and he expected to enter the grand gateway next day.

The Guardian Angel.

Among the more out-of-the-way Parisian types, one of the most peculiar is the individual known as the "guardian angel," who, while ordinarily the poorest of the poor, is required to be scrupulously honest, as well as firm against all attempts at cajolery, sober in the midst of temptation, and brave in the presence of danger. He flourishes chiefly in the outskirts of the city, where wine shops, although sufficiently numerous, are not quite at every man's door as they are in many quarters of Paris, and during the day hangs about the more thriving of these establishments doing odd jobs for the proprietor in return for a scanty meal; while in the evening he waits patiently in front of the counter until his services are in requisition to assist any member of the company home whose potations may have rendered incapable of performing that office for himself. From the moment he is engaged he has to exhibit an almost diplomatic skill in frustrating the various schemes which wine is apt to suggest to its more ardent votaries on finding themselves subject to unpleasant supervision. As he who has already drank too much invariably wants to continue drinking, it is of the utmost importance, when once the guardian angel has got his charge on the road home, for him to steer clear of the invitingly open doors of the various wine-shops along their line of route; he must, moreover, disregard alike his entreaties, prayers, promises, and threats, while pretending to respect them; must prevent his charge from engaging in conversation with passers-by, and keep him from entangling himself in broils; or, failing this, must tear him away by brute force, and even fight for him, if necessary. If he cannot otherwise get him along, he must be able to carry him home on his back. The guardian angel is held responsible for whatever property his charge has about him, who, next day, will reward his guide, philosopher, and friend of the night before with a franc or a half franc, according as he is liberal or mean in such matters. He is not likely to shuffle out of paying the fee, as this would subject him to being cut by all his boon companions, who would feel their own safety, in the hour of danger, imperilled, should the guardian angel of the clique be once defrauded of his due. Some of these succorers of frail humanity provide themselves with hand-barrows, in which they deposit their charge when he is in an utterly helpless state, and wheel him leisurely home. As a guardian angel's opportunities of earning money come altogether, as it were, and as, moreover, he can only conduct one fallen spirit home at a time, his nightly earnings rarely exceed two francs, and commonly not more than half that amount.

The clients of the guardian angel sleep soundly, as a matter of course. Should their avocations require them to be astir at sunrise, Paris has its living alarums to waken them up at the modest charge of two sous. In the neighborhood of the great central market, where the thousands of people employed have to be at their posts by daybreak, and for this reason live as close to the spot as possible, the *reveilleuse*, as she is styled, abounds. Heavy sleepers, such as those who have been conducted home over night by guardian angels, and who live on fourth or fifth floors, are far from profitable clients, as, no matter the amount of time wasted in rousing them, the fee is still only two sous. By many of her clients the *reveilleuse* is received with growls interspersed with oaths; but, nowise intimidated, she replies with smiles and the soft answers that turn away wrath. She is nevertheless resolute, and never quits a client until he is thoroughly awake.—*From All the Year Round.*

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at very market rates.
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WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
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ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
INLAND INSURANCES
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26.	Market value, $1,130,255·26
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
Cash in bank $116,150·08	
Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith.
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

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William Welsh,	John P. White,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE ETC. ETC.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of Hospital Furniture and Appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3,000 Tin Basins,	800 Delf Tea Pots,
3,000 Iron Bedsteads,	600 Salt-cellars,
3,000 Delf Bowls,	1,200 Razors and Strops,
900 Leather Buckets,	1,500 Spittoons,
500 Wooden Buckets,	10,000 Tablespoons,
19,000 Tin Cups,	6,000 Teaspoons,
2,500 Delf Dishes, assorted,	50 Mess Chests,
	800 Rubber Cushions,
15,000 Knives and Forks, each,	5,000 yards Gutta-percha Cloth,
2,500 Litters,	2,000 Gutta-percha Bed-covers,
300 Delf Pitchers,	
4,000 Delf Plates,	

And a large variety of other articles, embracing Funnels, Corkscrews, Dippers, Gridirons, Lanterns Scales and Weights (shop), Slates and Pencils, Bed side

GENERALITIES.

Resurrected.

The negro who was sun-struck in South Nashville, Ky., on Thursday last, and upon whom Coroner Norvell, of that city, and jury held an inquest, was restored to his right senses on the succeeding Saturday. He had been placed in the coffin and was about to be buried, when signs of life were discovered. This is a good joke on the coroner, holding an inquest over a live man who is in a fair way of recovery.

Huge Bills.

The dressmaker's account which the Princess Metternich submitted to her husband a few weeks ago, before leaving Paris, was 112,000fr. (£4480). Unlike Prince Bariatinski, who last month flatly refused to pay 10,000fr. (£400) for a "petite toilette de matin en crepe de Chine," his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador opened his purse like a prince. Madame la Princesse then produced the bonnet bill, which amounted to 2250fr. (£330). That his Excellency paid also, remarking this time, with exemplary resignation, "My dear, I have noticed that in proportion as your bonnets diminish in size the price of them increases. One of these mornings we shall be having the milliner bringing nothing but the bill."

Rising of Lake Ontario.

The *Brockport Republic* refers to the sudden rise in the waters of Lake Ontario on Saturday, July 9, as follows:—"Persons residing at and near Trontburg, on the shore of Lake Ontario, report a singular rise and fall of the water. About five o'clock, when the lake was comparatively calm, the water rose in a body about two feet, and receded again to its ordinary level. The rise and fall did not occupy more than one or two minutes. At frequent intervals till dark there were similar risings and fallings of from twelve to fifteen inches. The people judged it to be the effects of an earthquake, though no shocks were felt." Mr. Welsher, of Webster, N. Y., says that a similar rise of about five feet was experienced sixteen years ago. Mr. Welcher was in a small boat on the lake at the time, and the water was violently disturbed, and there was great danger of being upset. Many boats which had been drawn upon the beach were suddenly carried out. Mr. Welcher estimates the rise a week ago at between four and five feet. The sandbar between the bay and lake was completely flooded, and the waters rose and fell in succession for some time at intervals of ten to fifteen minutes. Boatmen and fishing parties were in some cases considerably frightened. These phenomena on Lake Ontario are certainly peculiar, and their cause deserves investigation.

The Sultan and the Suez Canal.

A letter from Constantinople, in the *Northeast Correspondence*, says:—

The Sultan has decided that he will preside at the opening of the Suez Canal, and we may be certain that his Majesty will neglect nothing to reveal himself to the Egyptians in all the splendor of his omnipotence. The Minister of Finance has already received an order to place 12,000,000 of francs at the disposal of the Treasurer of the Privy Purse. I can hardly venture to say that this sum will be devoted to the expenses of the journey, for it will very possibly only suffice to meet the costs of preparation for an excursion destined to assume the character of a political event. The Viceroy has sent a letter of excuse to his suzerain, on the subject of the suspicions generated by his tour among the European Courts. This step has caused more satisfaction in high quarters than is generally admitted; for, in reality, the Government at Constantinople was not very anxious to be forced into the adoption of extreme resolutions. A despatch of the Grand Vizier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to diplomatic agents abroad, with the view of clearly establishing the rights of the Porte over Egypt, and also of pointing out the serious inconsistencies of the prince charged with the administration of that province, was doubtless the motive of the communication in which the Egyptian ruler protested his loyalty and devotedness toward the Commander of the Faithful.

An Old-fashioned Fight.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel, July 19.

Since the battle of Davie street and two rencontres with Coleman, late Attorney-General, and now Consul to Stettin, Joe has not had a single mill or bout, though he has been spoiling for a fight. In the late excursion to Norfolk he cursed Cebe Harris, and quarrelled aloud with three gentlemen who wanted peace.

On yesterday he entered the store of a merchant in this city, and abused him soundly, using such "cuss" language as his father, the Governor, used to Chief Justice Pearson.

The merchant was so patient and forbearing under the cursing that Joe mistook forbearance for timidity. The more the merchant would avoid the difficulty, the greater Joe's zeal for the fray. Finally, Joe challenged him to a back yard for a fight; the challenge was no sooner given than accepted. The parties walked to Tucker's back yard. Eyeing each other for a moment only, Joe asked, "Are you armed, sir?"

"Only with the weapons God and nature gave," was the reply.

At it they went. Joe's fighting did not come up to his talking; his blows were not well aimed or forcibly delivered. In fact, he relied more upon his nails than his fist. He attempted to scratch, while his adversary was delivering heavy blows. At the fifth blow given by his adversary, Joe fell. The merchant did not understand the rules of the ring. When Joe was down, he did not stop, but continued his heavy blows, until Joe cried, "Stop, enough." Nor did he then stop until Joe had three times called for quarter. It was a fair old-time, old-field fight, on Joe's time, terms, with his own weapons, and on his own ground. Joe's fighting weight is 185, that of the merchant 175.

Joe is well whipped and severely bruised; his adversary has one small scratch on his face. Joe was taken to Prarie's groggery, where Farris, the keeper of the Capitol, and other friends administered to his wants. Dr. Haywood was sent for, and Jim Harris flew to the Governor. Dr. Haywood did not come; the Governor did. The Governor made no speech, as he did after the Davie street fight. We are not advised as to whether the Governor approved of this fight. We suppose he did not; for the fight was too fair for his approval. It is the foul thing that wins the Governor. In a public speech he approved of the Davie street fight on his son, because it was foul and cowardly.

Let us have peace.

Sentenced to Prison for 150 Years.

In the Eastern States horse-thieving is not an unpleasant pursuit; indeed, it has just enough of late hours, danger, and reckless daring to make it attractive. It must be somewhat exciting to ride forty or fifty miles across country, and then sell a horse surreptitiously taken from the stable, with a poorer one left in its place. But it is more exciting to be apprehended in the transaction. Out West they hang men for thus seducing and abducting equine animals; here they are only locked up at hard labor for years. So it would seem that appropriating horses belonging to another man is a safer job near the Atlantic than under the overlook of the Rocky Mountains. At least Mister Jerry Storms thought so. The said Mister Jerry is known as the famous Hohokus (somebody irreverently calls him the High-horse cuss) horse abductor. At various times he has transported nearly a score of animals from their dwelling-places and owners, and sold them for money. The people who owned said horse-flesh did not like such proceedings, and they followed Jerry. Several minions of the law—Sheriff, deputies, and constables—came upon him last Saturday in Wilmington, Delaware, with a horse and wagon belonging to Mrs. White, of Hohokus, in his possession.

"Surrender!" cried they.

"Not by a d—— sight!" said he.

Zip, bang, bim, went revolver shots. Jerry turned, and his navy spoke with powder and lead, "bang, bim, bang!" Then a shot carried away part of the horse thief's nose, and he was captured, and handcuffed, and tenderly taken to Hackensack, where he was provided with lodgings in the county hotel on Monday evening. Six horses of those he had stolen were recovered. Mister Jerry having already jumped his bail once, Jersey justice came down upon him rather heavy. As it was definitely ascertained he had stolen fifteen horses, he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for each offense, and thus the gentleman has one hundred and fifty years of prison life before him. The good people of Hackensack and Paterson who don't believe him guilty will anxiously await the termination of the criminal's imprisonment, and, if he lives so long, will welcome him with open arms on his return.—*N. Y. Sun of yesterday.*

The Aboriginal Races.

"A pure American Indian is always a subject of interest—destined as he seems to be to disappear from the earth, in order to make room for the negro, Aryan, and Mongol, the only three races who at present show no sign of decadence. But races have their youth and old age as well as species and individuals; and nature, I suppose, has not been less generous to the American Indian than to the rest of mankind. My belief is that he had his fair innings. In the southern parts of North America, where his disappearance is close at hand, we find him associated with a Flora which, during the Molasse or Miocene period of our globe, extended across the Atlantic to Europe, and—according to my theory, too long to develop here—it is not improbable that he occupied Europe ages before the Aryan race left its Asiatic home. When the Flora of the Miocene period was swept away in Europe, and the island of Atlantis sank below the level of the ocean, the American Indian disappeared with them in those parts, though he survives to this day in the southern parts of the North American continent. He represents, if my conjectures be right, a race much older than the races that have supplanted him. A similar change, slow it is true, but none the less certain, is now going on in the southern hemisphere, where a still older Flora, which also at one time extended to Europe, and a still older human race are disappearing. As soon as New Holland shall have been broken up into islands, as Unger predicts it will be, we may expect its vegetation to assume the same aspect as that now presented by the Polynesian islands. The bulk of the plants, adapted as they are to the peculiar dry climate of the extra-tropical parts, would perish as soon as the climate became insular, and the Asiatic Flora, which even now presses hard upon the northern part of New Holland, would get the upper hand, as has been the case in the Pacific after the dissolution of its continent into those innumerable islands now called Polynesian. Plants with dry leathery leaves would be superseded by those having a more luxuriant but weedy look; for that I take to be the principal physiognomic difference between the Floras of extratropical Australia and tropical Asia. It must be evident that the inquiry Unger has set on foot about the former continental connection of Europe and Australia, as proved by fossils, cannot stop here. The abundance of the most typical forms of Australian mammals—the marsupials (opossum and kangaroo)—in tertiary European deposits, will doubtless tempt some comprehensive mind to treat the subject from a zoological point of view. It is most important to ascertain whether the present Fauna of Australia was always associated with the present Flora. I do not know of any reason why it should not; but a closer examination of all the facts may possibly point to a different conclusion. It will probably turn out that in the Australian native population we behold the oldest as well as the lowest race of men—a race in many instances without any religion whatever, and incapable of mastering any religious teaching—a race unfitted for civilization, and so near the brute creation that it might be appropriately classed with it, if it were not for its power of language and the only ingenious thing in its possession—the boomerang. The reasons why New Holland could not make any great strides in civilization, conceding even that the natives as a race were capable of it, are easily found in the nature of the county. It wants moisture and nutritious plants for man and beast. Extensive tracts of land are required to feed even a flock of sheep; wild animals are scarce; and whilst every other part of the globe has added edible plants to our table, we have not received a single addition from New Holland; indeed, Europeans who should have to rely for their food upon what Australian vegetotion can supply would share the melancholy fate of Burke and Wills when they tried to eke out their existence by eating the wretched nardoo-fruits of Australian swamps. There could be no flocking together of men as long as these conditions were not remedied, no permanent interest in property, and no improvement. All was hopeless stagnation. But if, under these unfavorable conditions, man has existed in Australia, at least as far as we historically know, for several centuries, we may conclude that he could exist in Europe even during the Eocene period, when the same or a closely similar climate, vegetation, and perhaps Fauna, prevailed there. We may also be sure that, with such surroundings, whatever his race may have been, he could not have arrived at a much higher degree of civilization than the miserable aborigines who are now disappearing in Australia."

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING
This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on! Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 815 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
6 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 85
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6:25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 7:15, 8:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:15 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:20, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 19§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.—About a year since the Lutheran congregation worshipping at Fourth and Cherry streets disposed of their burial ground, running from Eighth street to Franklin street, between Race and Vine streets, and already the Eighth street front is covered with handsome stores. The congregation also sold the old edifice at Fourth and Cherry streets, and commenced the construction of a new elegant building on Franklin street, below Vine. It is now erected as far as the second story, and workmen are busily engaged on it, so that it may be under cover when winter sets in. When completed, its beauty of design, appearance, and grand proportions will make it the conspicuous object of that section of the city. Its cost will be about $130,000. Its dimensions may be briefly given as follows:—Depth, 112 feet; width, 70 feet; length of main floor, 80 feet; width, 58 feet; height of the building from floor to ceiling, 45 feet 6 inches; distance from the ground to the apex of the roof, 80 feet; from the ground to the edge of the roof, 51 feet; height of spire from ground, 190 feet. The first floor will have a school room, 38 by 28 feet, and several other apartments for library and school purposes. The gallery will contain four rows of seats. The walls are of Trenton brown stone. The spire will be of wood and stone. A large and powerful organ, now in process of construction, will be the grand feature of the auditorium. It is expected that by next May it will be ready for the congregation.

INTERESTING MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.—A large portion of the cotton and woollen factories in this city are located along the Schuylkill in the immediate vicinity of Manayunk. Of these are fifty-three employing 6708 hands and yielding an annual product of $12,120,972. The Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association recently published the following interesting statistics, which comprise the number of factories, employes, and their annual product, along the Schuylkill, from Fairmount dam to Norristown dam:—

Factories.	*Hands.*	*Fam.*	*Annual Product.*
53 Cotton and woollen	6708	3135	$12,120,972
9 Paper mills	688	389	2,745,000
2 Chemical works	127	115	1,650,000
1 Print works	119	78	225,000
5 Machine works	255	188	385,000
2 Oil works	18	18	150,000
3 Flour mills	23	9	450,000
12 Iron	1346	968	5,355,000
2 Soap	8	6	40,000
2 Gas Companies	70	60	205,000
91	9362	4957	$23,335,972

PROGRESS.—Some few days since the firm of T. W. & M. Brown & Co. removed into their new and extensive store, Nos. 311 and 313 Chesnut street, one of the finest locations for their line of business in the city. The place is 30 feet wide by 182 feet deep, in front is five stories high, and in the rear six stories. A skylight in the middle throws the light on all parts of the store in a most novel manner, the violence of the sun's rays being prevented by a large canvas, which is placed directly above. The first floor is used for the exhibition of sample cases of goods, the upper stories serving as store-rooms for the stock itself. In the rear of the first floor is situated an elegant counting-house. The house always carries a very heavy stock. The firm deals almost exclusively in woollen and cotton goods of every variety that are made, either in Philadelphia or its immediate vicinity. Special inducements are held out to customers from the South and West. In their new place the firm will be even more prosperous than before.

THE GREY RESERVES HOME AGAIN.—This afternoon the Grey Reserves, Colonel James W. Latta commanding, who have been spending the past weekat Cape May, will break camp and, taking a special train at two P. M., will arrive in this city at six o'clock. They will be received by an escort, consisting of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Col. A. J. Sellers commanding, and Fritz Zouaves, Col. Peter Fritz, Jr., commanding. The following route will be marched over:—Up Market street to Third, down Third to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Spruce, up Spruce to Broad, and to the armory at Broad and Race streets. The Reserves have had a glorious time during their absence, and have been honored as but few other similiar organizations have been. Thrice they were reviewed by General Grant and once by General Van Vliet, representing General Meade. Hop after hop was given them, and their camp was daily visited by thousands.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES' VISIT TO ATLANTIC CITY.—Full arrangements have been made by the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves (Colonel A. J. Sellers commanding) for their trip to Atlantic City. They leave the city on Saturday, July 31, arriving at Atlantic City about 5 o'clock P. M. They then repair to their encampment. In the evening a reception-hop, given by Colonel George W. Hinkle, will take place at Congress Hall. On Monday night they attend the grand *soiree militaire* at the United States Hotel. On Wednesday night they will be at the Surf House hop, the invitation being extended by Thomas Farley, Esq., and on Friday night the Excursion House gives a promenade concert in their honor. On Thursday night, at the latter house, there will be a grand *bal masque*, which they will visit. During their stay the Zouaves will be under strict military discipline.

A NEGRO RUDELY ATTACKED.—At 7 o'clock last evening, William Jackson (colored), while passing the office of a newspaper, on Seventh street, above Chesnut, was assaulted by a crowd of printers. He replied to the insults, when a dog was hissed on him. A printer then struck him, and he resented the blow by another. Reserve Policeman Wilson arrested Jackson and the printer, who gave the name of Michael Bergen. Both will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner Daniels to-day held an inquest on the body of David Davis, who was yesterday killed by being run over by a car on the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway at Huntingdon and Amber streets. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Also on the body of John B. Mungan, who died from the effects of injuries received on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad. Verdict, accidental death.

BARTENDER VS. CUSTOMER.—John Montgomery went into the tavern of John Miscoll, on Water street, below Callowhill, yesterday at noon. While there he got into a quarrel with the bartender, who struck him on the head with a mallet, cutting an ugly gash. The bartender then drew a pistol and shot Montgomery in the arm. Montgomery was taken to the hospital and the bartender was taken into custody.

ACCIDENT TO A DOMESTIC.—A servant girl named Duffy, in the employ of Samuel Bessick, on Main street, Manayunk, while hanging out clothing on the flat this morning, missed her footing and slipped through the skylight, falling to the ground. She was badly hurt.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH AT CRESSON.—Messrs. Rily & Sargeant, general railroad new agents, have established an agency at the Mountain House, Cresson, at which place guests will find THE EVENING TELEGRAPH upon the arrival of the trains.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.—The boats for Gloucester leave South street every few minutes. Gloucester this season is one of the best patronized resorts around the city.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

8 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG 6 21 2m*

INSTRUCTION.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Principal.
6 26 tf

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for "business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Removal of Senor Lemus —Delano After the Delinquent Revenue Officials—Privileges of the National Banks.

A Contradiction About Senor Lemus.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—I am authorized to say that the despatch which appeared in an evening paper yesterday from Washington relative to the removal of J. M. Lemus, the Cuban envoy, by the Cuban Junta, is false. Senor Lemus is the only person in the United States who has the official authority to represent the Government of Cespedes and the patriotic Cubans.

The Cuban Junta is not officially known in Cuba. It was called together by Mr. Lemus for advisory purposes only, and can have no power over his conduct. It can neither remove nor appoint. Mr. Lemus has never held any conversation with Senator Sumner, and has never expressed to any one any doubts of the success of the Cuban revolution.

Delinquent Revenue Officials.

When Commissioner Delano returned to the city, he found upon his desk letters making complaints of supervisors and other high revenue officers, and investigation has shown that they are not altogether unfounded. He has since been in consultation with Secretary Boutwell in relation to his power to remove supervisors at will. The law is construed to clearly give him that power, and it is understood that there will soon be removals of supervisors in some instances and suspensions in others.

The Bonds of the National Banks.

Secretary Boutwell will issue an order to-day giving national banks the privilege of exchanging bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer as security for their circulation. This will enable banks that wish it to exchange tenforties for five-twenties, and *vice versa*.

Ben Wade

left for his home to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Robbery.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Gilbert Burns was robbed of $550 while asleep in Smith street, Brooklyn. Three persons were arrested on suspicion.

A Woman Suffocated in Brooklyn.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, July 23.—The daughter of Mrs. Margaret Farmer was suffocated last night under peculiarly distressing circumstances. The mother left her child under the charge of its grandmother, with special charges of care during her absence. On her return she found the grandmother grossly intoxicated, lying across the child, and the child dead. An investigation will be had.

The Money Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The general stock market shows an advance in prices since yesterday of about 1¾ per cent. New York Central has been as high as 214¾, but is quieter now at 213¾; Hudson River is decidedly stronger; it has advanced to-day 2 per cent., and is now quoted at 186½. Gold continues steady, and is rather strong at 135⅝. There is a tendency to higher figures in consequence of the Parliamentary crisis in England, which is fraught with the gravest danger, and is likely at any time to produce severe disturbance in money circles. Money is very easy at 6 per cent. Foreign exchange is quoted at 110@110¼, and 110¼@110¾. Government securities are quiet at generally unchanged prices.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Money is easy and funds are available everywhere. The rates are about 6 per cent. Commercial paper is in demand at from 7 to 10 per cent. on A 1 paper. The gold market is dull and firm, opening at present quotation, 135⅛. Governments active and firm at yesterday's quotations, with an advance of ⅛ on sixes of '81, registered, and 5-20s of 65. Southern securities are buoyant at an advance of from ⅛ to 1½ on the list. Sterling exchange dull and firm at former quotations. The stock market is steady; the most noticeable quotations are New York Central, 211; Hudson River, 186½; Erie, 29¾; preferred, 55; St. Paul, 77; Pacific Mail, 83½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Getting Ready for the New Cable.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—The City Council last evening passed an order to make arrangements to properly observe on the part of the city the landing of the French cable on Massachusetts soil.

Heavy Sales of Wool.

The sales of domestic wool in this market during the past six days foot up a million and a half of dollars.

From Ocean to Ocean.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Pullman palace car Wahsatch, which left San Francisco on Monday morning, loaded with passengers, arrived here last evening via Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and left for New York via the Michigan Central, Great Western, and New York Central Railroads. This is the first car from the Pacific carrying passengers through without change.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara, July 23.—Pullman's palace car Wahsatch passed here this noon, filled with passengers direct from California. This pioneer car came through without change, and will arrive in New York, at Hudson Railroad depot, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GREAT NOVELTIES

IN

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rptf East of Front street.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1948, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1867, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.
BAIN & BRO.,
Portsmouth, Va.
6 30 tuths3m

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Severe Storms in Ireland—Exile of Spanish Conspirators—Arrival of Sickles in Madrid—58 Lives Lost by the Recent Colliery Explosion.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The State of the National Treasury—Jubilation in Boston Over the French Cable—Release of the Cuban Filibusters.

FROM EUROPE.

Severe Storms in Ireland.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 23.—Owing to the severe storms in Ireland during the past few days, the telegraph wires have worked badly, whereby despatches from and to America were delayed.

The Exile of Spanish Conspirators.

MADRID, July 23.—The generals and other officers of the army who were recently arrested for fomenting insurrection were exiled to the Canary Islands. Another conspiracy was discovered and frustrated by the authorities. The object was the assassination of Zoulla, the newly appointed Minister of Justice.

Arrival of General Sickles in Madrid.

General Sickles, the new American Minister, has arrived.

The Great Colliery Explosion.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The loss of life by the explosion at St. Helen's colliery, yesterday, was much greater than first reported. Fifty-eight dead bodies were taken from the pit.

The American Mission at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—Henry S. Sanford, the retiring American Minister, yesterday had an audience of leave, and Mr. Jones, the new Minister, presented his credentials. The occasion was one of the usual congratulatory speech-making.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—2 P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer, and it is now thought the sales will be 15,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

Marine Intelligence.

GLASGOW, July 23.—Arrived, steamer Acadia, from New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Bulletin.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following is the naval bulletin for to-day:—Ordered—Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayres, Midshipmen F. J. Drake, J. B. House, A. H. Parsons, and William C. Strong, to Washington, D. C. Detached—Passed Assistant-Surgeon John W. Coles, from the Lancaster, and ordered to the Ashuelot; Passed-Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, from the Ashuelot, and ordered home; Assistant-Surgeon R. A. Whedon, from Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on board Lancaster. J. G. Wilkins, Collector of the Eleventh New York District, has forwarded his resignation to the Commissioner of Internal Bureau.

The Treasury Statement.

To-day's statement shows the cash balance in the vaults to be $71,660,420·30, which includes the surplus fund. Up to date there has been issued $120,000 of the fourth issue of fractional currency; that is, the new issue of 10 and 15-cent notes. Thirty thousand dollars of this was issued from the Treasury yesterday. Secretary Rawlins will return here to-morrow morning.

Release of the Filibusters.

FORT LAFAYETTE, New York Harbor, July 23.—The Cuban expeditionists confined here have all been released on their own recognizances. The District-Attorney, Pierrepont, and Commissioners White and Shields, came down here for that purpose, and after the formality of serving warrants, discharged the whole number.

Treasury Correspondence.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following letters explain themselves:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1869.—Sir:—Referring to my letter of May 14 ultimo, I have decided to permit the substitution of 10-40s for 5-20s, or the exchange of any gold-bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes, on the basis hitherto adopted, the 10-40s to be received at 85 per cent. of their par value, and all other six per cent. bonds at 90 per cent. The six per cent. currency bonds issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad will not be received as security for the circulation of national banks, and the exchange of the gold-bearing bonds is subject hereafter to revision, if it should be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become injurious to the department. Very truly,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Sec. of Treasury.

Hon. H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, July 22, 1869.—Sir:—In reply to yours of the 10th inst. relative to liability of a Building Association to special tax of brokers or auctioneers, whose President or Secretary, by virtue of the provision of the Constitution and By-laws, sells at public auction the loans of the association, no special tax is in my opinion imposed thereupon by the Internal Revenue laws in respect of the specified business of selling at auction, as is stated, the loans of the association. It is not, properly speaking, the money which is sold, but the use of the same.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Deputy Commissioner.

To C. H. Robinson, Esq., Assistant Assessor, Junction City, Kansas.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Landing of the French Cable.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 23—2 P. M.—The cable may not be landed until to-morrow, as all preparations for its reception are not yet completed. People are flocking towards the Duxbury shore in large numbers, and the people of Duxbury already find their hospitality put to a severe test. The arrival of the fleet took the people somewhat by surprise, as it was not expected before Monday.

The Last Connecting Link.

BOSTON, July 23.—The land line to connect with the cable between this city and Duxbury will not be completed before Monday.

A Hubbub at the Hub.

The news of the arrival of the French cable at Duxbury produced quite a sensation here. State street is gay with American flags, and hundreds of people have already started for Duxbury, where great preparations have been made to celebrate the first despatch that shall unite Paris with Boston. The committee of our city government are awaiting the arrival of Sir James Anderson, Engineer of the Cable Company, in order to complete the arrangements for signalizing the event.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Filibuster Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 23.—An evening paper has a long story about Cubans taking passage on the Erie Railroad to join Colonel Ryan at Niagara, and intimate that a filibustering expedition will start from British shores at St. John's, or at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

A Suicide in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, July 23.—James Welch, a well-to-do citizen of Jersey City, committed suicide to-day. The cause was family unpleasantness.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34c. Flour fairly active; lower and medium grades advanced 22½@50c.; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $7·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@7·50; do. family $7·50@8. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, $1·60@1·68; white, 70@75c. Corn firmer; prime white, $1·10@1·12; yellow, $1·08@1·10. Oats dull at 70c. for prime new. Mess pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 23½@24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky very scarce, and would probably command $1·10.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton dull; 100 bales sold at 34c. Flour firmer and active at an advance of 4@10c.; sales of 12,000 barrels State at $5·35@6·90; Western at $5·35@7·25; Southern at $6·60@11·75. Wheat active, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 65,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·63; amber Michigan, $1·59@1·60; Tennessee, $1·70. Corn easier; sales of 61,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·03@1·05. Oats firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 55,000 bushels Western at 84@86c.; State at 82c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $33·75; prime, $26·50@27·50. Lard dull at 19⅝@19¾c. Whisky firm at $1·05½@1·06.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—John Wilkins, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth New York District, has resigned.

Ex-Secretary Stanton had a long interview to-day with Secretary Boutwell.

The amount of fractional currency of the fourth issue, ten and fifteen cent. notes, already issued, is $120,000.

The French Cable.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 23.—The French Cable Expedition arrived off Duxbury at noon to-day. The shore end of the cable will be laid to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Elmira R 7s.is.	78¾	100 sh Read.s30	wn.47·56
300 sh Leh Val.Wed.	56¾	100 do....s60	.47·46
100 sh Leh N Stk...	36¾	700 do.is.s30	wn.47·56
20 sh Read..trfs15	.47·31	100 do...rg	&1.47·56
100 do....b30.	47⅜	100 do..s60	wn. 47⅜
100 do.....	47⅜	100 do.....	47⅜
100 do....s60.	47⅜	100 do....b10	.47·69
800 do...is.b10.	47⅜	100 do.....	47·56
100 do..s30	wn.47·44	100 do.....	47·56
200 do....b10.	47⅜	100 do....s60	. 47⅜
100 do.....s30.	47⅜	100 do..s60	wn. 47⅜
100 do.s60 af10.	47⅜	500 do.30	is.af5 47⅜
100 do..s30	wn. 47⅜	200 do..s60	wn.47·56
200 do ..is.s60.	47⅜	200 do....	b30.47·69
103 do.Mon&1	.47·56	200 do....	b10.47·69
200 do....2d&1	.47·56	100 do.....	3d. 47⅜
700 do.b5wn&1	.47·36	100 do.Monday	47⅜
200 do....s30.	47⅜	100 do.....	47⅜
220 do..is.2d&1	.47·56	100 do Monday.	47⅜
200 do....is.c	.47·56	100 do....	b10.47·69
204 do ..is.s60	wn 47⅜	100 do....	bs.47·69

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 City 6s,New.is.100	3/4	200 sh Read.s30	wn.is 47⅜
$10000 Leh V R n bs.		100 do....	b30.47·81
2 days..	94½	100 do....	b30. 47⅜
$500 Leh gold l....	96½	60 do.....	is. 47⅜
$1500 Pa 6s, 1 sc....	105	25 sh Penna....	rec. 56¾
9 sh Leh Val R....	56¾	200 sh St Nich	Coal 2¾
5 sh Cam & Am R.	122½		

THE PESTILENCE.

Arrival of a Plague-Stricken Vessel at New York—Twenty-nine Cases of Smallpox on Board—The Malady of a Virulent Character.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

The emigrant ship Admiral, Captain Hesloop, arrived this morning at the lower quarantine with twenty-nine cases of smallpox on board. The Admiral left Bremen on the 5th of June, with 298 steerage passengers, and on the fifth day out the first case of smallpox occurred. Every precaution that could be taken under the circumstances was observed to prevent the spread of the malady, but without success, and for forty days the passengers were exposed to the ravages of the disease, which daily assumed a more threatening aspect. One patient died at sea and was hastily consigned to the ocean, and when the vessel reached New York one tenth of her passengers were prostrated with the malady.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Admiral at the lower quarantine the sick were removed to the Smallpox Hospital at Blackwell's Island. Most of the cases are children, and all are of the most malignant type. The other passengers are detained on board the vessel, and every measure necessary to check the further appearance of the disease, such as vaccination of all on board and fumigation of the vessel, has been adopted.

The Admiral has hitherto had the reputation of being a very healthy ship, this being the first instance of her bringing contagion into port.

The ship Cynosure, Captain Teevens, with forty-one passengers, also arrived this morning, forty-three days from Liverpool, all well on board. No new cases of cholera or yellow fever are reported at quarantine, although several steamers and sailing vessels have arrived within a day or two from the West Indies and Brazil. The Saratoga, which brought the yellow fever from Havana, and which lost a number of her officers from the epidemic, still lies at her anchorage in the lower bay, with a few men on board to take care of her. She will remain at her present station until cold weather, experience having taught that the ordinary disinfectants are not always sufficient to purify a vessel from the contagion. Of twenty-five deaths on board the Saratoga, in addition to Surgeon Quinn, who died at Havana, the following were officers:—Lieutenant Commander William A. Van Vleck, died June 29; Lieutenant George A. Flagg, June 30; Lieutenant Herman C. Roebel, June 25; Master's Mate Samuel G. Blodgett, June 20; Captain's Clerk William E. McMullen, June 22; and Carpenter Hiram L. Dixon, June 26.

The appearance of yellow fever and smallpox in our bay, and the terrible ravages of yellow fever and cholera in the West Indies, from which vessels are daily arriving at this port, impressively warn our citizens against carelessness in sanitary measures during the approaching hot season. The filthy condition of our streets, manifested in the most offensive manner, by sight and smell, and the immense quantities of unripe cholera-breeding fruit with which the city is gorged, demand the immediate and thorough attention of our health officers; but, judging from the neglect of duty manifested by city officials whose business it is to avert epidemics from the community, there seems but little hope of our escaping any or all of the fearful pestilences threatening us, except in the careful observance by individuals of the laws of health. Every family should see that its place of residence and the gutters adjacent to it are kept thoroughly clean, and the green apples, peaches and other deadly fruits for sale at the street corners should be avoided as poisonous things. Unless such precautions are taken the cholera may be upon us suddenly, and with as great violence as in the terrible years of pestilence from which New York and her sister cities have previously suffered.

Political Items.

—It is said to be certain that Senator Charles J. Folger will be a candidate for re-election to the New York State Senate. He was first elected in 1861, and has remained in the Senate ever since. Henry C. Murphy was elected Senator on the Republican ticket the same year, and has been also continued since that time by the Democrats.

—Ben. Wade has pronounced for Senter in Tennessee.

—A fierce contest is waging in Missouri, as in Tennessee, upon the enfranchisement of the Rebels.

—Democracy has put on a new face in Oregon. A paper there chronicles the election of a clean Democratic ticket.

—The *Freeman's Journal* regards General Rosecrans as a man of sense, and thinks he will show it by declining the nomination for Governor of Ohio.

—The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont is a tinsmith at Burlington, and a seizure of $200 worth of his stock of manufactured ware was made the other day, on the charge that the rivets used in making it were smuggled from Canada.

—The Hon. James Tufts, recently nominated for the office of Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Montana, is a native of Charlestown, Mass., has for several years resided in Montana, and has for some time past been Acting Governor of the Territory.

—The Boston *Traveller* pronounces in favor of the election of Dr. George B. Loring as the successor of Governor Claflin, and also for the elevation of General Butler to a seat in the National Senate "at an early day." *Per contra*, the Springfield *Republican* is disgusted with Parton's exposition of the Washington lobby, because he doesn't accuse Butler of anything bad.

—A savings bank in Boston has not lost a dollar in twenty years.

—Akron, Ohio, has an opera house that will seat 2000 persons.

CRIMINAL.

A St. Louis Woman Gives an "Impertinent Puppy" a Cowhiding.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday contains the following:—

A gentleman who formerly resided in St. Louis is possessed of a young, pretty, and virtuous wife, whom he prizes as a faithful partner of his joys, and a dutiful sharer of his mishaps in life's great battle. For four months past his business pursuits have forced him away from our city, but he left his young wife behind. The clerk in a large establishment on the street referred to knew of her lonely estate, and thought to turn the fact to his own low purposes. Accordingly he indited a loving epistle of the spooney order, in which he announced himself the slave of the adorable charmer, and sought an interview. The insulting letter passed unheeded, and another followed it, teeming with lascivious donkeyisms, and proposing a meeting on the steps of the College, corner of Ninth and Green streets, where he could be identified by the color of his cravat. This also was neglected, and another, equally tender, proposed the vicinity of the Post Office as a place of rendezvous, when he would wear a white cravat, bordered with red. This shared the fate of the others, and a final earnest appeal for a meeting at his room on Third street, for yesterday at 3 P. M., was forwarded. As "silence gives consent," the donkey felt sure that his jenny would come to the fodder offered. Meanwhile, the husband who was to be dishonored returned to the city on Monday, and his wife, like a true woman, told him how she had been annoyed by an impertinent coxcomb, and gave him the letters to read. What he thought may be guessed, but what he did is what the reader is to know. He sat down and wrote the puppy a note, saying he would meet him at his room at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, on important business. Then he went to a harness shop on Fourth street and bought a supple cowhide, to do the business referred to. A little before two on Tuesday, his wife put on her hat, took her husband's arm, and on satisfaction intent the two called at the designated room, and were admitted by the "Son" of pleasure, totally unsuspicious of what was coming. Entering in uninvited, the husband coolly locked the door and took the key, while the wife drew forth the rawhide, announced that he at last had "the meeting" he had so pertinaciously sought, and began to lay the stinging whipcord over deserving shoulders. The fellow howled, and whined, and begged for pardon, and promised to be a better man, while the insulted woman whipped him until her strength gave out, and then the satisfied parties left. The whip is kept with a ribbon attached as a memento of the deed and the day; and Mr. Thompson, or Johnson, or Wilson, is doubtless reflecting upon the adage that "he who would win the goal must bear the stripes." At all events he has the stripes, but does not seem quite in the way of winning.

Another Defalcation in New York—$63,000 Lost by an Insurance Company.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Yesterday afternoon another wave went dashing over the surface of the commercial sea. It was not a dangerous breaker, but when the wind brings such words as "heavy defalcation" and the like, these waters are sure to be agitated until the air is calm again. The officers of the Security Insurance Company whispered the announcement that their Secretary, Frank W. Ballard, had become a heavy defaulter, and forthwith the words were taken up and loudly proclaimed from mouths innumerable. The loss to the company is reported to be $63,000, and the discovery of the alleged swindle was made two days ago, while the alleged defaulter was absent in the country. The officers of the company state that they have found proofs of Ballard having been engaged for a long time in Wall street speculations with the funds of the company. He had, so it is said, made use of his extraordinary skill in the keeping of accounts for the purpose of concealing his operations. He also had the advantage of possessing the unlimited confidence of all the officers of the company, and was never before suspected for a moment of dishonesty in anything. He had been secretary of the company for more than two years, and for a long time before that he was secretary of the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company. He had also held the positions of secretary of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and of the National Board of Underwriters.

Mr. Ballard is an old and prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for many years has performed a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the main Twenty-second street organization. He has always held responsible positions in that organization, figuring in the most important committees that were appointed. He was almost invariably chosen to represent the New York organization at the religious conventions, and in June of last year he was sent to the great international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held at Detroit, Michigan. The numerous friends of the alleged defaulting secretary are, of course, sorely grieved, regretting that another man who had always borne an exemplary character should be tempted into irregular transactions for the sake of gaining wealth. The standing of the Security Fire Insurance Company will not be affected by the loss, as the company's surplus fund amounts to $900,000.

Getting Ready for the Scaffold.

The same journal contains also the following:

The colored man William Edwards, or Roach, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Samuel Wilson, has for some time been preparing for the gallows. Governor McClurg postponed the execution from June 17 to July 23, and on Friday next, unless Executive clemency again grants a reprieve, he will be hung in the jail yard. The rope is ready—the same cord that was procured for the execution of Billy Banks, who was pardoned by Governor Fletcher.

Edwards appears to be confident that he will be reprieved, but says he is ready to enter the next world, having made his peace with God and paid off his little debts in this world.

Last month, when the time fixed for his execution was drawing near, Edwards was visited almost daily by large numbers of colored people, who prayed and sang in front of his cell, and succeeded by incessant supplications in convincing him of the truth of religion and the efficacy of purification by immersion, as practised in the Baptist Church. The large bathing tub in the jail was filled with water, and the repentant murderer was soused into it, face upwards, coming out nearly strangled, but feeling an inward conviction that his sins had been washed away. Since the postponement of the execution the visits of his colored friends have been less frequent, but the regenerated sinner is contented, and requires but little additional consolation.

Edwards is a rather dull minded, full-blooded yellow man, formerly a slave of Mr. Sharp of Lafayette county. He stabbed Wilson with a knife at a ball because Wilson had struck a colored girl with whom he had been keeping company. The impression is that the Governor will commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

One Brother Chops Another Down.

A Cincinnati paper narrates the following:—

There are two brothers, William and Benjamin Bryan, who live about twelve miles back of Covington. William, the elder, is married, and has three or four children. Benjamin is considerably younger, hardly having yet arrived at man's estate. A dispute arose yesterday morning between these two, on a matter of sufficiently small importance. Each wanted to use the wagon, and the dispute soon became very warm. At last the younger seized an axe which happened to be near at hand, and struck his brother four blows upon the head, knocking him senseless, and, it is feared, inflicting so serious wounds that life cannot be saved. The aid of a surgeon from this city was called as soon as possible, and all was done that could be done for the sufferer. Our informant told us, however, that it was hardly probable that his life could be saved. The younger brother, he said, had been apprehended and brought to Covington.

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—"The independent press throughout the country censure Secretary Fish and Attorney-General Hoar for their officiousness against the French cable."

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